The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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Hesse Votes to Go Into the North German Confederation.

The Sultan of Turkey to Visit Queen Victoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Monck Appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

London, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

Queen Victoria to Have a Visit from the Sultan of Turkey.

London, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

It is understood to be the intention of the Sultan of Turkey to visit Queen Victoria, at London, sometime during the month of July, after he has completed his visit to the Emperor Napoleon and the Paris Exposition.

PRUSSIA.

Difference with Napoleon about Arming the Fortress of Rastadt.

Berlin, Wednesday, June 5.

It is semi-officially reported that the Prussian Government has refused to comply with the expressed desire of the Emperor Napoleon, that it would pledge itself against any future arming of the fortress of Rastadt.

Extension of the Zollverein Over all Germany.

Berlin, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

The plan of the Zollverein for all Germany, including the States of South Germany as well as those comprised in the North German Confederation, has been formed.

The Deputies of Hesse Vote to Annex to North Germany.

Berlin, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Hesse have voted in favor of entering the North German Confederation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Wednesday, June 5—Noon.

Consols for money	ex-div. 94⅜
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	40½

London, Wednesday, June 5—2 P. M.

The money market is quiet and steady.

Consols are unchanged.

American Securities are not so firm, and have generally declined. At this hour the authorized quotations are as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	40

London, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money, ex-dividend.

American Securities are somewhat irregular.

Five-twenties are firm and higher; Illinois Central and Erie are lower. The closing quotations are as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	40

Commercial.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 5—Noon.

Cotton firm. Estimated sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs—Corn 38s. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California 13s. 9d. Peas 39s. 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 8d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork 80s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 67s.

Produce—Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 10d., and Standard White at 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes 31s. 6d. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s., and Fine at 12s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. Tallow 44s. Cloverseed 42s.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 5—2 P. M.

The market for Cotton is somewhat easier, but no decline in prices has been established.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

Cotton—The Cotton market was quieter during the afternoon, and prices are easier, though not quotably changed. The sales sum up barely 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	11⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11⅝d.

London, Wednesday, June 5—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s.

London, Wednesday, June 5—2 P. M.

Sugar is firmer, and No. 12 Dutch standard is now quoted at 24s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

The other markets, both here and at Liverpool, are without quotable alteration.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is unchanged Corn, 38s. for Mixed. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee and White California, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Peas, 39s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d.

Provisions—The Provision market is quiet. Pork has declined 1s. ℔ cwt.; sales of Eastern Prime Mess at 79s. Beef, 132s. 6d. Lard, 49s. 6d. Bacon, 40s. Cheese has declined 1s. ℔ cwt., with sales of fine American at 66s.

Produce.—The Produce market is generally unchanged. Ashes, 31s. 6d. for pots. Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Resin, 7s. for common, and 12s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Clover Seed, 42s.

London, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

Sugar, 24s. 9d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Pig Iron, 54s. Linseed, (Calcutta,) 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil has advanced 10s., with sales at £41 per ton.

Antwerp, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

Petroleum is unchanged; sales of Standard White at 41 francs 50 centimes.

Frankfort, Wednesday, June 5—Evening.

United States bonds closed unchanged at 78¾.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Southampton, Wednesday, June 5—Noon.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. Haack, which left New-York on the 25th inst., arrived here at about 6 o'clock last evening, on the way to Hamburg.

Londonderry, Wednesday, June 5—2 P. M.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

Queenstown, Wednesday, June 5—2 P. M.

The steamship *Worcester*, Capt. Graham, which recently left Liverpool for Baltimore, put into this port to-day with her machinery disabled.

WEST INDIES.

Pamphlet Against Barbon's Bank—Rumors About the Cuyler—Appraisement of the Ocean Home—The Coolie Trade—Expulsion of Consul Hoffman—Great Fire in Matanzas—Marine Disasters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

A pamphlet ridiculing the late arrangement between the importers and provision dealers, has been fully circulated among the mercantile community, the writer being undoubtedly a man of talent and well versed in all the tricks and see-saw games that have been played by both parties since the commercial crisis in September last. He exposes the operations of the provision dealers' pet institution, formerly known as Bossier's, and now as Barbon's, with a ruthless but skillful hand. The writer expresses the opinions I have furnished from time to time, relating to the collection of four per cent. on the wharf, and states plainly that the tax comes out of the consumer's pocket, who is thus not only compelled to pay Mr. Grocer the price of his goods with the profit added, but also has to pay the losses which the provision dealers experienced when they went out of their element and attempted to speculate on a large scale, especially during the time when flour was scarce. The suppression of the old system, where one provision dealer was responsible for the debt of the other, has only shown the public what position they held and how far their means extended, without benefiting them in any shape, unless the miserable pittance of one or two per cent. collected from sales on the wharf may be called a security, when it is well known that the provision dealers owe the importers three and a half million of dollars, while the sales on the wharf may amount to that sum annually, making the security $35,000 only with which to cover the losses. *Cui bono?*

Several reports respecting the *Cuyler* are in circulation, especially in regard to the object of the Chief Admiral's visit to Carthagena, it being rumored that he went there to replace the pieces of machinery taken away by the *Navas de Tolosa*. The departure of this frigate for Carthagena seems to make such a proceeding plausible; but the report of the *Cuyler* being brought to this port is rather doubtful, as the forty days granted to the vessel to establish her nationality have not yet expired, and it is not probable that any further aggressive measures will be taken before that time.

The bark *Ocean Home* has been appraised by the custom-house appraisers at $15,000, being only $3,000 more than the amount of the fine. The order of sale will be issued in a few days; but unless the matter is arranged before that time between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Ambassador, it is very doubtful whether any purchaser can be found for the vessel, which is now the instrument of an international squabble.

The Coolie trade has become a regular epidemic among the merchants. Everybody speculates in Celestials, and Macao and Hong Kong will soon be as familiar as New-York or Liverpool to our Customhouse clerks. Every few days a ship arrives with a load of these "white niggers," and the vessels are consigned in some instances to firms that never went beyond calico and linen. The business is a great deal easier and not nearly as dangerous or risky as the slave trade; but it does not leave such large profits, either. The price of a good healthy Chinaman is about $300. Those who don't pass muster as first-class sell from $150 to $200.

The brig *Agnes*, Capt. Wheeler, from New-York, was boarded by a delegation of the inhabitants of the "moon," under which euphonious title our harbor and wharf thieves are designated. The Captain was robbed of about $300, including his watch, chain, and clothes. The Captain complained at the Captain of the Port's office, and that is all the good it will do him, that functionary being entirely powerless to aid him, as he has no harbor police at his disposal, because none exist, and the thieves are too wily to be caught by a man-of-war's boat. If the Captain of the Port had his own way in the matter, he would undoubtedly clear the harbor and wharf of the rats that infest them.

It is currently reported that the Republican Mexican Consul, D. Carlos Hoffman, has received a notification from the authorities to leave the island within eight days. Mr. Hoffman is not acknowledged as a Consul by the Spanish government, as they only recognize the Mexican Empire, and not the Republic. The report, however, must be taken with care, as the Captain-General would not order anybody off without good and sufficient cause.

A young man named Sanchez committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out with a revolver. He was formerly employed in a large French mercantile firm, who discharged him, however, for the unpardonable crime, in the eyes of the members of that house, of being a married man. He leaves a widow and several children in straitened circumstances.

The amount of specie received since the first of January, principally from the United States, amounts to $3,629,287, against about $300,000 same time last year.

A fire broke out yesterday in Matanzas, destroying the large warehouses known as Garcia's, and owned by Alvarez, Sarostoria & Co. At the time of the fire, they were full of sugar and cooperage materials. The buildings occupied over a square, and the loss will be about $750,000. I understand that they are insured in the London and Liverpool Insurance Co.

I learn that several cases of yellow fever have occurred in Jamaica.

ST. DOMINGO.

The peace of this island seems likely to be disturbed shortly. Gen. Baez and his brother are busy organizing another expedition, the present Government being in full possession of all the particulars. Gen. Cabral, the President, accompanied by his staff and an escort of cavalry, has gone on a tour toward the southern frontier, to warn the towns that they may not to be surprised by the Baezists. The executive power is vested in the Council during the President's absence. He has already visited the towns of Azua, Bani, San Cristobal, Ocoa and Neria, being received at each with enthusiasm. At the last accounts the President was at Los Matas, where he had organized a column of observation, the attack of Gen. Baez being expected at that place.

Gen. Manuel de Jesus Rodriguez and Col. Antonio de Aza, who were implicated in the last attempt of Gen. Baez, and who, after being taken prisoners, escaped from the Tower of the Hommenage, have been recaptured and placed at the orders of the Government.

The importation of zinc into, and the exportation of salt from the Dominican Republic, have been declared free of duty for five years. The port of San Pedro de Macoris, in the Province of Seyba, has been habilitated for foreign commerce. American engineers, to inspect the newly discovered mines, are expected to arrive, and if their report should prove favorable, New-York and Boston merchants will furnish the capital necessary to work them.

The English brig *Kinca*, from New-York, with an assorted cargo for Monte Christo to load with guano in Altavelo, was lost on the reefs south of Saona. The officers and crew and Mr. Edw. E. Giddings, who came to inspect the mines discovered by Montecattini, were saved. The English brig *Fleetly*, from Boston for Jacmel, was wrecked south of Saona; no lives were lost. The brig *Mathilda* and schooner *Rachel Correy*, of New-York, and the brig *Robloni*, of Boston, were loading with guano at Alto Velo.

ST. THOMAS.

The Governor of the Island of Santa Cruz was in St. Thomas to confer with the Governor of that colony. The presence of three American men-of-war, *Monongahela*, *Peoria* and another, coupled with this visit, has revived the subject of annexation of these Islands to the United States by purchase. The steamers of the English line touch again at St. Thomas.

HAYTI.

News from the Dominican frontier states that the different parties have not yet come to an understanding. A complete division exists between the authorities at Port-au-Prince and Gen. Salnave. Gen. Edmo was raising forces to operate against Salnave, and was fortifying the town of Juana Mendez. Many families from that neighborhood were emigrating to St. Domingo. QUASIMODO.

The Order Expelling the Mexican Consul Suspended—Foreign Merchants Protesting Against the New Tax—Arrival of a Mexican Prize—Report of the Imperial Consul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, June 1, 1867.

We are now beginning to experience the delights and inconveniences of Summer in the tropics. The morning opens cool and refreshing, and leads even the oldest inhabitant to believe that we are to have a fine day. But about 9 o'clock Sol begins to exert his power, and by the time one reaches the breakfast-table, the heat has destroyed the appetite, and our urbane landlord rubs his hands in anticipation of the saving of eatables. Soon after midday the sky becomes clouded, and the sultriness and heat excessive, until about 2 in the afternoon, when we are startled by loud claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, while the rain comes down in torrents, flooding the streets until they resemble canals. This lasts one or two hours, when the sun again makes its appearance, and the sky is as serene as if no such thing had happened. This is the real rain of the tropics, which exercises such a beneficial influence on all living beings, purifies the air and refreshes the vegetable kingdom. Without these rains and the almost continual breezes which always spring up about 9 in the morning, it would be almost an impossibility to live in the West Indies, and this seems to demonstrate that Nature has furnished an adequate remedy for every evil.

The exodus of Cubans and Spaniards, who leave here to enjoy the hot Summer in Spain or in the United States, is proportionally large, and it seems as if the crisis through which we have passed, and which is not over yet, has not interfered materially with pleasure-seekers.

THE EXPULSION OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL.

The cause of the expulsion of the Mexican Republican Consul, Mr. Antonio Hoffman y Urquia, is stated to be his sending a letter to Messrs. Sama, Sotolongo & Co., the consignees of the Spanish mail steamers running between Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, informing them that all policies and clearances for the port of Sisal would have to be signed by him, as that port was now in the hands of the Liberals. The consignees presented this letter to the Captain-General, and the Mexican Republic not being recognized by the Spanish Government, and consequently none of its officials, the matter was treated as that of a private individual assuming consular functions, and he was consequently expelled from the Island. Some of our influential citizens subsequently called on the Captain-General, and succeeded in obtaining an order from that gentlemen suspending the order of expulsion for the present, however, without revoking the decree. The action of the Captain-General is highly praised.

PRIVATEERS.

The days of 1861, when the privateer *Sumter* captured American merchantmen, are being repeated. The Imperial Mexican sloop-of-war *Salasar* arrived here day before yesterday from the coast of Yucatan with the Mexican Republican schooner *Amelia* as a prize. The *Amelia* was commanded by an American named Kelly, and at the time of her capture, was on a voyage from Corumel to Sisal with an assorted cargo. The crew was put on shore somewhere, and the vessel put in charge of a prize crew, selected from the men on the sloop *Salasar*. The entry on the books of the Captain of the port represents the *Amelia* as a prize of the sloop *Salasar*; but the Imperial Mexican Consul states that she is a regular man-of-war in the service of His Imperial Mexican Majesty, and on her way from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, he attempting to make people believe that the *Amelia* is a *bona fide* man-of-war, and thus enable the Consul or the crew to dispose of the cargo. The action of the Spanish authorities in this matter has not yet been made public; but as Spain has not even recognized the lawful ruler of Mexico as a belligerent, but officially considers the Liberals merely as a revolutionary faction, there is not much doubt that the Consul will be able to dispose of the vessel and cargo, if that is his intention.

MONEY FOR THE POPE.

The Bishop of the Havana Diocese left here last Saturday, for New-York, on his way to Rome, and a story in connection with him is in circulation, the truth of which is vouched for by a gentleman well known to your correspondent. It appears that some time ago, a subscription was raised for the repairing of the seminary, the building being in a very dilapidated condition. Persons who are entirely averse to giving even a single cent for the maintenance of the clergy, or the propagation of the gospel, which would only be for their benefit, subscribed liberally and awaited patiently to see the seminary repaired. The fund collected, about $30,000, was placed in the hands of the Bishop, as the head of the church and chief director of the seminary, when be called a meeting of his suffragan clergy the day before his departure, and requested them to subscribe $20,000, so as to be able to take $50,000, including the $30,000 raised for the seminary, as an offering to his Holiness the Pope. My informant states that this was done immediately, and that the Bishop actually took the subscription raised for the repairing of the seminary as a present to the Pope.

REVENUE OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

In the meantime the vigilance of the higher Government officials is increasing, especially in the Customs Department, many of the employes having lately been discharged, among them the officers in Nuevitas, Remedios and Cuba, at the latter place every man, from the Collector to the door-keeper being removed.

RISTORI.

Madame Adelaide Ristori is coming to thrill the hearts of our impressionable Cubans with her unequaled renditions. The agent of Mr. Grau, Mr. Wertheimber, signed a contract yesterday morning with the owner of the Tacon Theatre, the time fixed for the first appearance of Madame Ristori before a Havana audience being the 1st of December. Mr. Grau's intention is to continue in the Tacon Theatre after the departure of Madame Ristori, with an opera troupe composed of some of the best artists in Europe, negotiations being already in progress for the acquisition of the celebrated Prima Donna, La Penco, and the world-renowned Tamberlik. Should this project be realized, we may expect a brilliant season in Havana.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Carreo de la Habana*, the new journal, made its first appearance on the 29th, and presents a very neat appearance. Its editorials are well written, the locals very interesting, and the paper promises to be a very desirable addition to our other journals.

The United States steamer *Corwin* left here yesterday, and is now taking soundings between Havana and Key West, doing the work thoroughly under the supervision of Capt. Platt.

No new feature has been added in the *Ocean Home* case. The authorities here, being confident that their course will be sustained and approved by Secretary Seward, are quietly taking the steps necessary by law to bring the ship under the hammer. The Captain's affidavit, made before Consul Savage, may, however, cause Mr. Seward to think differently, and my opinion is that many a quire of foolscap will have to be written yet before the case is decided. Our mercantile community is watching the progress with a great deal of interest.

From the best sources I learn that the year's sugar crop will be fully ten per cent. shorter than that of last year. QUASIMODO.

Stabbing Affair Between Soldiers at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

Corporal John H. Ramsdell, of Company I, Third Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Constitution, lower harbor, was last night stabbed four times with a knife in the hands of Henry Kelley, a member of the same company. Ramsdell belongs to Portsmouth, and Kelley to New-York. One wound is in the region of the heart, and a very dangerous one. Ramsdell, it is stated, was intoxicated at the time. Kelley has been arrested.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senatorial Excursion—Surmises—Sleeping Cars—The Chicago and Northwestern—Arrival at Omaha.

From Our Special Correspondent.

On the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., Friday, May 31, 1867.

In the words of Sir Roche Boyle, "I smell a rat; I see it brewing in the storm; I will nip it in the bud." Just after closing my last letter—and my first one, too, for that matter—our party received an important and significant addition in the person of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, his wife and daughter; Senator Trumbull and wife, of Illinois, and ex-Gov. Yates, now United States Senator from the same State. Put these names—those of the gentlemen I mean—alongside of that of Senator Wade, and the inference is inevitable that some mischief is brewing. What can these rampant Radicals have in their heads, that is the question? Here they are traveling as fast as steam can carry them straight for Omaha, the Rocky Mountains, and the territory where the Indians have lately been specially troublesome. All the world knows that Senator Chandler was once in favor of a "little blood-letting," and who can say that he may not be anxious to repeat the experiment upon the refractory and pestilential aborigines who have lately been doing their utmost to obstruct the progress of the Pacific Railroad? Then is it not possible that his equally Radical colleagues may have it in mind to make some practical experiments in confiscation of the Indian reservation and possessions, preparatory to shipping the redskins *en masse* to Russian America, and by way of testing the possibility of executing similar projects upon a larger scale in the South? To be sure Senators Cattell and Trumbull may exercise some conservative influence, but what can they do with so strong a majority against them? I hope your readers will ponder this idea, and if any attempts should be made to realize the project, that they will give me credit for some foresight—as much, at least, as is awarded to the enterprising Washington correspondents who now and then startle the country with their schemes. My suspicions that some mischief is hatching have been strengthened by the gathering of ominous quartettes around improvised tables in the passenger-car. Of course euchre and whist in this latter case have served as very convenient covers to the schemes that are hatching. If nothing comes of all this, I will again take advantage of the precedents established by the same Washington correspondents to whom I have referred, and say nothing at all about the matter.

But to resume the narrative of our trip. The consolidation of the Senatorial party at Chicago was signalized by a dinner, which was served up in admirable style at the Tremont House, giving those who were to participate in the excursion an excellent opportunity, which was well improved, to learn who their companions were to be, and to form acquaintances which it is to be hoped may not be forgotten with the conclusion of the trip. At 3 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) the party took the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for Council Bluffs. Col. Seymour and Dr. Durant, with foresight which was fully appreciated, had secured for the Senators and their friends one of Pullman's sumptuous sleeping coaches—an institution with which it is to be hoped travelers over Eastern roads will insist upon becoming acquainted, for a more ingenious, admirable, complete contrivance, to do away with the discomforts of journeying by rail cannot be imagined. This individual coach, so Mr. Pullman told me, cost over $20,000, and the only reason more was not expended in its construction was because nothing else could be conceived which would add to its completeness. Six cars built after the same pattern are now running upon different Western roads and in Canada, and sixty others substantially identical with this, although not quite so complete in all their details, are also in use. No less than sixteen wheels, eight in each truck, comprise the running gear of the car, and the bearings are so adjusted that there is no more jarring in berths over the axles than there is in those located in the centre of the car. In fact, the car runs so smoothly that the motion of the water in a tumbler is hardly perceptible. The hangings and upholstery are simply sumptuous; no other word will describe them. Each car contains thirty-two double berths, and it is no exaggeration to say that one may sleep in them nearly as comfortably and quietly as it is possible to do in a hotel or at home. Mr. Pullman, I believe, has the exclusive right for running these cars upon all the principal Western roads. The companies which use them collect the regular fare of the passengers, and the extra rates which are collected from those who avail themselves of the accommodations thus furnished make a very profitable return upon the investment to the inventor and constructor of the cars. I am told that arrangements have been made for running the Pullman cars at least as far as Athens via the Central road, and in time they must come into general use throughout the country. Their width and height, I believe, prevent their safe passage through the tunnels on the Hudson River Road; otherwise, they might be taken direct to New-York, but this result will be reached in time. I should have stated that these sleeping cars are distinct from the hotel coaches which were described in the Times a few weeks ago, *apropos* to the trip made by one from Albany to Omaha. In these, the journey will unquestionably in time be accomplished from San Francisco to New-York without changing cars—and indeed without the passengers being compelled to get out even for meals. Then good-bye to "twenty minutes for meals" and fare with which travelers will always be grumbling, because they have to bolt it cold (generally) in such hot haste. But there is in all this a plain practical fact which it does not take a statesman to comprehend—*from New-York to San Francisco in one week without change of cars.*

Lest I may be tempted to moralize on this great fact which is now within three years of realization, I must drop it at once. The party comprised at the time of its leaving Chicago, Messrs. William H. Ogden, Robert T. Lincoln and Mr. Dunlap, General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, but they went no further than the junction with the Galena road, whence they returned to the city—the first to look after the election of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern, in the construction of which road he has taken so prominent a part. Entirely indifferent to that contest and perfectly willing to leave its decision to Wall-street and the financiers of Chicago the excursionists kept steadily on their way, reaching the Mississippi River at Clinton about 10 o'clock in the evening. Ladies and gentlemen all inspected the great bridge at that point as thoroughly as it was possible to do in the darkness, but Senator Cattell, not satisfied with such a cursory examination, and fearful lest the bitter contest waged over it during the last session might be renewed next December, constituted himself a Committee of the Whole, and summoning the bridge-tender, put him through a thorough cross-examination regarding the heighth of the bridge, its length, the depth of water in the channel, &c., &c. I might give the statistics which he gathered, but I shall not be so unkind as to draw the fire of the worthy Senator by anticipating the speech which he doubtless expects to make in December next. If Senator Henderson reopens the question, however, he may look out for a broadside. I give him fair warning. Statistics are statistics, you know, and when they are "gathered on the spot" they tell all the more weightily.

But it is hardly worth while for me to describe at length our trip through Iowa. It is enough to say that it was accomplished without incident. The Chicago and Northwestern runs nearly in an air-line of 494 miles across Illinois and Iowa, and by far the larger part of the distance, after entering Iowa, is prairie land. In the neighborhood of Boone this country is hilly and there has been discovered near that place a remarkable deposit of bituminous coal, which is now being industriously worked under the direction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Between fifty and sixty tons is already taken out per day, and the quantity may be indefinitely increased. The development is a most remarkable and important one, for the fuel question is one of the most perplexing which has thus far presented itself in connection with the operation of a railway across the Continent. The Union Pacific has to this time "kept up steam" by means of the wood procured in cutting cross-ties, but that cannot always be relied on, and if the discovery of coal at a point only 150 miles from the Missouri River should prove as extensive as it bids fair to do, a puzzling problem will be solved, for on this side of the Missouri there is no prospect of finding coal east of the Black Hills, which are 500 miles from Omaha. I should have stated that the Chicago and Northwestern was only completed to Council Bluffs last February, when the gap which has so long existed between Dennison and that place was at last filled up. The successful accomplishment of this enterprise relieved the Union Pacific of embarrassments innumerable, for previously its managers had been compelled to transport their material by boats up the Missouri River. This lacking link supplied, they have a continuous line through to Chicago and the East, and the forwarding of material has thus been greatly simplified and facilitated. But, although the road was completed in February, it received some pretty rough handling during the two months succeeding, for it was available only sixteen days of that period. First, it was blockaded by a series of violent snow storms and then the freshets undermined the track and almost destroyed parts of it. Now, however, it is being rapidly repaired, and will soon be in excellent condition again. But this section of the road is by far the most interesting to the traveler, for it runs through the Boyer Valley, one of the most fertile districts in the West, and also one of the most picturesque. As the road approaches the Missouri the rolling prairies give way to elevations of considerable height which swell so gently and run into one another so symmetrically that when covered with snow they most resemble immense drifts. E. S.

The Senatorial Excursion Party—Gen. Sherman Going to Fort Sedgwick.

Main Stem, Union Pacific Railroad, 361 Miles West of Omaha, Tuesday, June 4.

Hon. Ben. Wade's Senatorial party spent the day here at Gen. Augur's camp, at the end of the track—two and a quarter miles of which have been laid since 10 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Sherman starts to-morrow morning with Gen. Augur's command for Fort Sedgwick, Julesburg Station, to look after the Indians and the safety of the mail stage route.

Indian Depredations—Two Coach-drivers Killed.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 5.

An Omaha dispatch says that the Indians captured twenty head of stock, twenty-five miles west of Julesburgh, on Monday.

A coach was attacked near Fairview Station on Sunday and two drivers were killed. There was but one passenger in the coach, and he escaped by running to the river.

Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, June 5.

Mail Agent D. B. Ball, on the Union Pacific Railroad, just arrived from North Platte, confirms the report of the capture of the coach and mail on last Sunday, and the killing of the two drivers. Another coach is expected to have shared the same fate, as nothing has been heard from it. A coach load of passengers bound west returned to North Platte, and one of the passengers started for New-York this morning.

Ninety mules were recently stolen from Jack Morrow's ranche by Spotted Tail's band of friendly Indians. A battle was imminent between the whites and Spotted Tail, but the Indians returned all but fifteen of the mules.

Intelligence was received at North Platte that the Indians had warned off all citizens from the road by the 1st of June; hence the murders and depredations.

Numbers of men wish to enroll themselves under Chivington to defend the frontier, and have petitioned him to call them out.

Gens. Sherman and Augur are busy in the field.

The Senatorial party have had enough of the plains, and will return to this city to-morrow. A splendid banquet has been prepared at the capital for them. The tickets are $10 for outsiders.

There are stirring times in the Gallatin Valley, Montana. Three hundred volunteers, armed and equipped, are on the war trail. Eleven thousand Indian warriors are camped in and around the Valley.

Union Republican Convention in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, June 5.

The Union Republican Convention of Alabama adjourned *sine die* to-day, after two days session. The first day was chiefly confined to organizing. Wm. H. Smith, of Randolph, formerly a Colonel in the Federal army, was elected President, with thirteen Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. The officers and Committees were selected without distinction of color. Over 40 counties were represented by about 170 delegates. To-day the Committee on Platform made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The loyal men of Alabama desire the earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed condition of the country.

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace; that patriotism should be exalted as a virtue; and that it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people; and

Whereas, Those who assert these principles are throughout the Union called Republicans.

Resolved, The Republican Party of Alabama declares itself a part of and in alliance with the National Republican Party of the Union, and as the unconditional friend of the Union of these States.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, and will heartily endeavor to carry out the same to its conclusion.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to secure, by amendments to the Constitution laws of the United States, and of the State, the equal rights of all men, and the full enjoyments of the right of citizenship, without distinction on account of color.

Resolved, That we are the friends and advocates of free speech, free press, free schools, and the most liberal provision by the State for the purpose of educating the people thereof; and henceforward there is to be no distinction made between the inhabitants of the State, in civil and political rights, on account of color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we discountenance all attempts to stir up strife and contention among the people, believing such a course to be in every way injurious to the country.

Resolved, That those men who stood firm to the cause of the Union are entitled to that confidence which is the reward of patriotism and fidelity in every land.

Resolved, That we pledge our endeavors to effect the removal of the tax on cotton and the State poll tax, and to establish as a rule in the State that the tax paid by every man shall be exactly in proportion to the value of his property, and none other.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State that they manifest to the world their determination to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, by electing to office those men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of the Acts of Congress of the United States, and to support for office only such men as are true to the Union and who prefer the Government of the United States to any other that could be formed.

Resolved, That all men have a cordial welcome to political equality upon this base.

Affairs in New Orleans—The Levee Commissioners.

New Orleans, Wednesday, June 5th.

The Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by Gov. Wells, met to-day and perfected their organization by electing Robert B. Steele, President, E. H. Angomar, Chief Engineer, and N. C. Snethen, Secretary.

Gen. Longstreet publishes a letter this morning, containing the following paragraph: "The Military Bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet the future political issues as they arise."

Gov. Wells publishes a letter addressed to the President, protesting against his removal. And another, very caustic, addressed to Gen. Sheridan, in which he says there is not a word of truth in the charge that he was impeding the execution of the laws of Congress.

Episcopal Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, June 5.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio met in this city to-day, Bishop McIlvaine presiding. A large number of the churches of the State were represented. The morning was devoted to religious exercises, and in the afternoon an address was delivered by the Bishop, giving an exhibit of the condition of the Church and church enterprises in the Diocese. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Racing at the Louisville Woodlawn Course.

Louisville, Wednesday, June 5.

There was another very large attendance at the Woodlawn Course to-day. The first race for the Louisville Hotel purse of $500, two mile heats, for all ages, was won by Bissack's colt *Patrician* walking over the track. The second race, a single dash of one and three-quarter miles, for a purse of $250, free for all ages, was won by P. Walsh's bay filly *Albion*—time, 3:13. Three horses contested for the prize. The third race was a grand handicap hurdle, two miles, over eight hurdles. It was contested by three horses, and won by J. R. Whaley's bay horse *Deserter*—time, 4:10.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans Sub-Treasury Defalcation Investigation.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 5.

Our difficulties are thickening. The authorities at Washington have sent instructions here to investigate into the sufficiency of the bonds of some of its officials. Sub-Treasurer Whittaker's principal bondsmen are T. P. May, A. S. Mansfield, and United States Marshal Herron. They are security for $125,000. May and Mansfield borrowed of Whittaker $400,000 of Government money to pay Oakes Ames. Marshal Herron's bondsmen are T. P. May and Watson. Herron borrows money of May, President of the First National Bank, $200,000 for contingent expenses. On the bond of Col. Tisdale, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, are found the same Herron and a Mr. Galinski, clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, on a salary of $100 per month, and others equally responsible. Charley Case's bond for Receiver of the First National Bank, is signed by Wm. B. Little, brother-in-law of Secretary McCulloch, and Special Agent here to investigate the whisky frauds, Pat. Gallagher and John Henderson, distillers. Little also figures as bondsman for some of Stedman's Deputies.

Chief-Justice Chase at Raleigh—Enthusiastic Reception by Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, June 5.

Chief-Justice Chase arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was met at the depot by a delegation of members of the Bar, several prominent white Unionists, and about eighteen hundred freedmen. The latter formed a procession and escorted him through the streets of the city to the Yarborough House, from the balcony of which he was introduced by Mayor Haywood, and addressed a crowd of about three thousand persons, as follows:

My Friends: I thank you for your kind reception on behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and I rejoice that I am able to meet you now. We have passed through a fiery trial, but have at last found peace, and with peace we have freedom. Rejoicing not only for this freedom, but that I meet you upon an equality with all men equal before the law, let us hope that we may all know how to use this freedom, and let us all, without exception of color, aid in restoring the Government and our whole country. That is and will ever be the wish of my heart. Again I thank you for your kind reception.

He retired from the balcony and the crowd burst into vociferous cheers, after which they dispersed.

Enfield Rifles for Canadian Volunteers—Abolition of Privateering.

Montreal, Wednesday, June 5.

The War Office has decided on immediately shipping to Canada thirty thousand Snider Enfields for use by the volunteers. An enormous quantity of improved Snider ammunition has been dispatched from Woolwich for the regulars and volunteers.

Paxton, who had been extradited for forgery, but indicted for uttering forged paper, was acquitted by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that he could only be tried for forgery.

The Council of the Board of Trade to-day met Mr Field, of Birmingham, who is here to obtain an expression of opinion respecting the abolition of privateering during war. After hearing his views, they passed resolutions approving his statements, and promised that the subject would be brought before a general meeting of the Board, to obtain their concurrence.

Lord Monck as Governor-General of Canada.

Montreal, Wednesday, June 5.

The Right Hon. Lord Monck will sail, with his family, from England for Canada on the 13th of the present month.

The English Government has overlooked his action in the Lamirande extradition difficulty, and promised him the Governor Generalship of the New Dominion for just so long as he chooses to hold it.

Effect of Gen. Sickles' Orders in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, June 5.

Considerable depression prevails in this community owing to the recent orders of Gen. Sickles interfering in municipal affairs. During the last two days city stock has fallen from ten to fifteen per cent. The Board of Trade has passed a resolution deprecating some of the provisions of Order No. 32 as injurious to the city, and appointing a Committee to confer with Gen. Sickles in relation thereto.

A white man named Kerbs, who was recently committed to jail on the charge of attempted rape on a little colored girl, hung himself in his cell last night.

Republican State Convention in North Carolina.

Raleigh, Wednesday, June 5.

The State Executive Committee of the Holdon wing of the Republican Party held a meeting at the *Standard* office to-day, and invited the Republicans throughout the State to hold primary meetings in every county to elect delegates to the General State Convention to assemble in this city on the first Wednesday in September.

Chief-Justice Chase is receiving members of the Bar now in the city. He has created a favorable impression, and the utmost cordiality prevails.

United States District Court at Norfolk.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, June 5.

The United States District Court, which has been in session in Norfolk, has adjourned until the 25th inst., when a Grand Jury will be impanneled. The Court met in Richmond to day, Judge Underwood having left Norfolk for that city yesterday. Judge Underwood reserved his decision in the case of M. Cartwright & Co. *vs.* The Steamers *Washington Irving*, *James Gay* and *Argo*. The case of Legion *vs.* The British Brig *John Swan* was dismissed.

End of a Murder Trial in Baltimore—Verdict of Manslaughter.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 5.

In the case of Samuel Clifford on trial for the last two days in the Criminal Court of this city, for the murder of W. H. Peregoy, some eight or ten months ago, the jury to-night rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

New-York State Inebriate Asylum—Meeting of the Stockholders.

Binghamton, N. Y., Wednesday, June 5.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum was held at that institution near this city. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Senator Pierson and Judge Charles P. Kirkland. The election of Trustees was postponed to the 21st inst.

Trotting on the Forest City Course at Portland.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, June 5.

The opening trot of the Forest City Trotting Park came off to-day between *Shepherd Knapp*, *Little Fred* and *Gladiator*, mile heats. The former won three straight heats; time, 2:42½, 236 and 240½. The latter was distanced in the second heat.

The Steamship Peruvian.

Boston, Wednesday, June 5.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 19th of May, arrived here this forenoon. She has 705 passengers.

The Cuba Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, June 5.

The steamship *Cuba* sailed this forenoon, taking 80 passengers for Liverpool, and $167,000 in specie for Liverpool and $50,000 for Halifax.

Organization of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met at 11 o'clock to-day, and organized by electing Gen. Griffin, Republican, of Greene, Speaker of the House and Hon. Wm. T. Parker, Pepublican, of Merrimac President of the Senate.

The Governor's message will not be delivered until to-morrow.

Arrival of the First Grecian Minister.

Boston, Wednesday, June 5.

Mr. Rangabie, the first Minister from Greece accredited to the United States Government, is now in this city on his way to Washington. He will visit our public institutions under the charge of the members of the City Government before his departure.

July Interest on Tennessee Bonds to be Paid.

Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday, June 5.

A dispatch from Gov. Brownlow to the Associated Press states: "The July interest on Tennessee bonds will be promptly met."

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Testimony Regarding the Alleged Complicity of Mary Gilroy.

From Our own Correspondent.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

A mystery still surrounds the circumstances of the murder of Mrs. Coriell. No one seems to doubt the guilt of Bridget Durgan, but whether or not she had an accomplice is still an open question Mary Gilroy, who is charged with having been accessory before the fact, is held in close confinement The following is the important part of the evidence in her case taken by Justice Nevins yesterday:

Samuel F. Randolph, jailor, testified that Bridget Durgan had told him that Mary Gilroy was at Mrs. Coriell's the night of the murder at about half-past six, while Mrs. Coriell was at supper; that Mrs. Coriell did not see her as they were in the kitchen talking, and that Mary knew all about the murder; that a lamp placed in the back bedroom window up stairs was to be the signal, but she would not say what the signal was for; she also said that he, Mr. Randolph, and Dr. Coriell knew the parties that were there that night, that they lived in Newmarket, and that she saw one of them in the Court-room during her trial; she then said that she, Bridget, was in the room all the time it was going on.

Delia Coyne testified as follows: On the night of the murder I went to bed about half-past nine; Mary went before me to bed; we slept in the same bed; Mary called me when she heard the cry of fire; she was sitting up by the window when she called me; she asked me to come and raise the window, as she didn't understand raising the window; I went and raised it, but Mary had often raised the window before in the morning; while we were at the window, Mary said, "I think that Bridget has murdered Mrs. Coriell;" at that time it was not known that Mrs. Coriell was murdered; Mary said when she first got up there was no noise; that she had walked the room a long time; that she had the cramps very bad and was afraid to get in bed; that she heard Mrs. Coriell say, "Spare my life," &c., and that she thought she heard Bridget's voice; that the noise rose to such an extent that she got into bed and covered her head with the bedclothes; I was asleep and did not hear anything of the noise until Mary called me; Mrs. Vail told me the next morning that Mrs. Coriell was killed.

Miss Cynthia F. Onderdonk deposed that a day or two after Mary Gilroy was brought to the jail at New-Brunswick, she went there to ascertain from her the whereabouts of Delia Coyne, as she wished to employ her as a servant; she went into the kitchen, and after she had obtained the information the conversation turned upon the subject of the murder. Mary said that Mrs. Coriell had not died a day too soon; that Mrs. Coriell had insulted her when she came over to the house for medicine; I asked how she came to insult her; she said she went to the Doctor's and Mrs. Coriell asked her if she was the woman that had the asthma and came so often for medicine; she said she was, and then Mrs. Coriell said she guessed she didn't come for medicine, but came to see the Doctor, and that insult she said she couldn't overlook—that she had never liked her since then; I was at Mr. Vail's, Newmarket, and dined there the day Mrs. Coriell was buried; they told me there that Mary had heard the noise, and when I came to the jail I asked her if she heard the screaming that night over to the Doctor's; she replied that she did hear it, but thought it was the noise of a drunken woman that was walking up and down the road; I said, "It is a pity you had not known it was murder, so that you could have given the alarm and saved her;" she said, "Not a hand would I have raised if I had known it;" Mary also said that if Dr. Coriell got another wife she hoped he would get one that was worthy of him and had a little common sense.

While these witnesses were testifying, Mary Gilroy frequently interrupted them, telling the Justice to "stop their lies." The Justice called her to order several times.

Mary Gilroy deposed as follows: I was born in Ireland; am 43 years old; have been married twice; the first time to Daniel Kahar, who died in New-York about 15 years ago; the second time to Joe Gilroy, who was killed by the Sixth-avenue cars in New-York two years ago last Christmas; since that time have remained a widow; my own name was Mary McGinn; it is nearly 30 years since I first came to this country; first came to New-York; came from New-York to New-Market since last Christmas; lived in New-Market two months; never saw Bridget Durgan until I saw her last Winter at Mr. Vails; while in New-York I lived in a boarding-house, No. 49 Fourth-avenue; not sure whether the name of the lady who kept it was Mrs. Pitman or Mrs. Bateman; I lived on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets when I kept house with my last husband; I lived in a house with John Flannelly in Twelfth-street; after my husband died I kept house one year in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, for Mrs. Baker; I was going to leave Mr. Vail's last February, but afterward intended to stay there for the Summer; on the day of the murder Bridget came over to the house about eleven o'clock, and asked me to come over that afternoon to the Doctor's and bring Delia with me to get the money for a dress; I told her I could not come that afternoon; she then asked me to come over at night; we then went to the clothes-line with the basket of clothes and there she told me that she should never say or do anything to the Doctor or Mrs. Coriell, as they had treated her so good, but she said, "no matter;" Mr. Vail's folks didn't like Bridget, and told us not to let her come there; I went to bed that night before nine o'clock; I went before Delia did; we slept in the same bed; was awake when Delia came to bed; after that went to sleep and can't say what time I awoke; as soon as I awoke I got up and walked the floor and then went to bed again when I heard the noise; I heard some one say, "Keep away from me, keep away from me," and then Mrs. Coriell said, "Spare my life for the baby;" after that I thought I heard Bridget say, "Take Ellen back;" saw no light but what I took to be the blaze of the fire; I asked Delia to get up; we were in bed when I heard the noise; was not sitting by the window, as Delia said; do not know whether Delia was awake or not during the noise; nearly a fortnight before that Delia was going over to stay all night with Bridget; we were over there, and Bridget asked me if I was a sound sleeper; I told her that Delia was, but I was not; she asked, "If there was a noise here, would you hear it were you asleep?" I said I thought I could; Bridget said it was eleven o'clock when she came over in the morning; she said if I wanted to see the Doctor, I must come over in the afternoon, as he was going to be away that night; I said I didn't want to see him; the reason I didn't tell Mr. Vail's family when I heard the noise was because I didn't think much about the noise.

Mary awaits the action of the Grand Jury.

I visited the jail in which Bridget Durgan and Mary Gilroy are confined to-day. Bridget shows the same indifference to her fate that she has evinced throughout. To-day she declared that she had swallowed a pin. A physician was sent for who examined her, and the conclusion was that it was a subterfuge indulged in by her simply to gain sympathy and enliven by a fresh incident the wearisome hours of her captivity. She did the same thing a few days ago. Mr. Monroe Guise, the Chief of Police here, declares that Bridget acknowledged to him in a recent conversation that he had with her, that the marks in Mrs. Coriell's neck were the imprint of her (Bridget's) teeth. Mary Gilroy I found knitting quietly in her cell. She is a woman of small stature, lank, lean-eyed and hollow-cheeked. Her features are very unprepossessing, and when she laughs her expression is hideous. A photographer was at the jail, and both she and Bridget expressed their willingness to sit for a likeness to-morrow.

The Reform League—Letter from Count von Bismarck.

The Council of the Reform League met on the 22d ult., in London. The Chairman, Mr. Edmund Beales, read the following letter from Count Bismarck:

Berlin, May 17, 1867.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed at a meeting of metropolitan delegates from trades, friendly and temperance and other societies, and from 100 London branches of the Reform League, congratulating the people of North Germany on the achievement of full representation and vote by ballot, and commenting very kindly on my conduct in advising and defending that Reform. I am glad to think that the origin of the late Reichstag, and the proceedings of that efficient and patriotic body, should have met with so much sympathy in a country the history and institutions of which have always afforded, and will not cease to afford, a highly interesting object to the scrutiny and reflection of continental politicians. May the time be not far distant when all the nations of Europe will turn their attention to each other for no other purpose than that of emulating in good government and the arts of peace. You will oblige me by conveying to the members of the meeting the expression of my sincere thanks for their flattering appreciation of what I have been doing to serve the King and my country in conformity with the individual character of society and political institutions in Germany. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, BISMARCK.

To Edmund Beales, Esq., and other executive officers of the Reform League.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Derby of 1867—Attractions of the French Exhibition—Coming of the Sovereigns to Paris—Minor Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

The Derby this year was one of those astonishing, bewildering events which take away the breath as well as the money of those who made bets upon the favorites. The *Hermit*, the winning horse, had burst a bloodvessel a fortnight before the race, he had not taken a canter for days, and he was so rough and ugly looking that no one thought of him for a place even. Not one of the fifty prophets gave him the least chance. His owner on the morning of the race took odds of 15 to 1,000. He had bet an even £50,000 against another horse, and won all his bets, amounting to the pleasant little sum of £140,000—$700,000. His confederate, Capt. MACHELL, wins £63,000, and the lucky jockey gets £9,000—$45,000, for his ten minutes' job of riding the horse that wins the Derby. Talk about the great fees of famous lawyers and surgeons, or the prices paid to painters, sculptors, or authors—here is a little rat of a jockey riding a three-year-old colt, and beating them all! There is something astonishing and abominable about it, and the weary plodder for his daily bread may be excused for feeling that there is a screw loose in the social machinery. But then, why may a man not ride into a fortune booted and spurred, and dressed in a fancy cap and jacket, as well as be born into one in quite a different condition? A winning horse, a rich wife, or a lucky ancestor—where's the difference? We cannot all own, or ride, or even bet on the winning horse, nor be as lucky as Capt. MACHELL.

The day after the Derby there is a curious gathering of the *débris* before the sitting magistrates. Scores of pickpockets are there, captured by the Police, with the watches and pocketbooks found upon them. Scores of roughs arrested for some unusual violence, and especially that high misdemeanor, resisting the police. Then there are always a few swells who celebrate their good, or drown their bad luck in too much champagne. Of these was Mr. HAMMOND, a colored gentleman, perhaps a Sea Island cotton planter on his way to the Exhibition, who amused himself by throwing the wine-glasses from his carriage-window, as fast as he emptied them, into the crowd, where some heads were cut. He was let off with a fine and a caution.

THE PARISIAN SHOW.

The great attraction which will draw people away from their duties to the nation, is the Exhibition at Paris. There is no longer a doubt of its immense and overwhelming success. The Czar is coming to see it. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are coming together. The Emperor NAPOLEON is determined to have a table full of Emperors at the Tuilleries. Kings are of small account. You may dine with them at the "Restaurant Omnibus." But, more wonderful than this, the Sultan is coming. He is not only coming himself, but he is to bring his family. The Sultan, I am sorry to say, is not allowed to have any wives, not even a wife. He is to be accompanied, however, by the best substitutes for that blessing that can be procured. He brings 300 women, the most beautiful that could be found in his Empire, or that could be had for love or money, with guards, eunuchs, pages, 500 in all—all that constitutes the glory of an Oriental Sovereign and the Head of the Mahomedan Church—a glory inferior, certainly, to that of Soloman, but quite sufficient to drive all Paris crazy, and to draw immense crowds from the surrounding countries.

Not only the Sultan, the Pasha of Egypt and the Bey of Tunis are to visit Paris, but the Shah of Persia, and each of these great and dread Sovereigns will be attended by all that can give dignity and splendor to their visit to the European metropolis. One thing only is wanting to complete the illustrious gathering. If the Supreme Pontiff of Utah could make it convenient to come over and bring his interesting family in one or two steamers, as the case may require, it would "crown the edifice." The *Times* of yesterday has a leader on this subject, too long to quote, too interesting to mutilate, which I therefore commend to your readers.

In fact, European interest concentrates, finds its focus in Paris. Our good English people are annoyed at the place they occupy in the Exhibition. They confess that they are beaten in every department, but they are none the better satisfied. They are beaten from machinery to pictures, from a plow to a statue; but they do not believe they are so badly beaten as the Committees are representing. In the Department of Art it is reported that eight gold medals are to be decreed; of these France gets four, Belgium, Prussia, Italy and Bavaria, one each; England none. Of the fourteen silver medals England gets one; of sixteen bronze, England gets one; of twenty-one honorable mentions, England gets two. After all the pains the English have taken, in the money they have spent, which will count up to millions of dollars, this is aggravating; but it cannot be helped. I do not believe it is altogether just, but the French judge things according to their own standard, and the other Continental countries copy the French. English art, then, so admired in England, has no chance abroad; and as there is no disputing about tastes, why dispute? By some fatality, the best works of the best artists of England are not in the Exhibition, and those which are there are not hung to good advantage. MILLAIS, for instance, is represented by a blue and gawkey girl, taking off her stays in the moonlight, one of the poorest pictures of any pretension he has ever painted, and which looks far worse at Paris, where all eyes are brought to the Continental standard, than it did when I first saw it in London. French critics ridicule English art. They will not soberly discuss its merits, holding that there are none to discuss; but this is a prejudice and a mistake. The truth is that English art is—English. It is a true expression of character and culture.

There are, however, certain branches of manufacture in which England can scarcely be beaten, and this is especially the case in agricultural machinery, which is exported to every part of the world not already supplied. One factory turns out ten finished steam engines and boilers a week, the year round; another completes one set of steam-plowing machinery a day; another makes a completely furnished iron plow every fifteen minutes, and pig and bar iron coming into the factory at one end passes through the hands of 120 men and comes out a double-wheeled plow, ready for work, in an hour. People who can do such things can do more and better if they will only do as the French are doing—educate the whole people, adults as well as children. Last year 800,000 French adults were taught in the evening schools, and the results, as shown by careful examinations, were almost incredible.

WILL THE EXHIBITION SECURE PEACE.

It is hoped that the great Exhibition may lead to the disarmament of Europe and a permanent peace—a European federation, in which every question that arises may be settled as readily as that of Luxemburg has been by the London Conference—which was the result of the earnest letters of Queen VICTORIA to the sovereigns of France and Prussia. The meeting of sovereigns makes us hope for this happy result, but what does the collection of cannons signify? Each country, except America, has sent its heaviest artillery. America sent a railway military hospital, and a large collection of surgical photographs. The horrors of war are displayed both in the arms and ammunition, and the means for alleviating the effects they produce. But if there were really hope for peace, why should the Swiss be running in debt for breech-loaders? At this moment we are told that Prussia is made uneasy by a report that France has made a new alliance with Sweden. And France, it may be, has not heard without anxiety the news of the Prussian purchase of iron-clads in America—the *Dunderberg* and *Onondaga*. There is certainly a fear that the war is only postponed till after the Exhibition—but the prices of stocks show that the hopes of peace are strongest, and the *bulls* are having the best of it.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CZAR.

The Czar of Russia is to be in Paris on the 1st of June, and breakfast at the Tuileries; on Sunday, June 2, he will attend the races at Longchamps, and thereby inflict fresh griefs on Exeter Hall; on Monday, visit the Exhibition; Tuesday, be feasted at a grand banquet of the Corps Diplomatique, at the Tuileries, and go to the opera; Thursday, military review; Friday, magnificent ball at the Hotel de Ville; Sunday, grand *fête* at Verseilles; Monday, court ball at the Tuileries. This is the programme set down for the entertainment of the ruler of 70,000,000, and the commander of an army of 1,500,000, who becomes the guest of the nephew and successor of the prisoner of St. Helena. This magnificent Congress of Sovereigns in "the Capital of Europe" will draw Paris as full as it can hold of princes and peoples. The Exhibition will be not only an immeasureable success by this means, but having drawn so many distinguished personages, it will itself become, by the very force of its attractiveness, a secondary consideration. Kings go to see the Exhibition, people to see the Kings, and the rest of the world to see the crowd so gathered. From sixteen to twenty steamers now cross the channel daily to take English travelers to Paris, at all prices from $5 to $25 the round trip. I see that an excursion train of 400 passengers is coming from Vienna, on very reasonable terms, each person having his fare to Paris and back, and his board and lodgings while there—ten days in all—for $5. I doubt if Mr. COOK can come up to the economy of that arrangement. And why should not half of Europe come to the Exposition, when it is so much cheaper than it can be to stay at home?

It is evident that the Russians expect some great advantage from the Czar's visit to Paris. Russia and France, cordially united in policy, can settle the affairs of Europe. There is just now a great gathering of the representatives of the Sclavonic races at Moscow, accompanied with a wonderful enthusiasm for Sclavonic unity. "Listen," says one of the orators of this assemblage, "listen to the beat of the Sclavonic heart—does the heart of a foreigner beat like it?" The argument may not be much in a physiological point of view; but ethnologically it is overwhelming. There is terror at Constantinople. "Why has Russia sold her American territories to the United States?" they ask. "Why are American iron-clads in the Bosphorus? Why has Admiral FARRAGUT cast anchor in the Golden Horn? Why is Gen. SHERMAN at Jerusalem?" One might ask also why France is hurrying on her Chassepot rifles; why Belgium has just appropriated some millions for breechloaders; why Italy cannot reduce her army; why large bodies of Russian troops are still moving to the southwestern frontier; why people consider the London Conference a postponement rather than a settlement. Let us see if the European questions cannot be settled at Paris. I think there is much to hope from the personal meetings and conversations of at least three or four of the Sovereigns who not only reign but govern in Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

Since the death of the painter, STANFIELD, who is to be buried at Kensall Green, after a requiem mass at the Roman Catholic Church at Hampstead, we have had the announcement of the death of BAILY, the sculptor, and of Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON, the historian. LAWRENCE, the anatomist, was, a few days ago, taken with palsy, as he was about to take his chair to lecture, and he has only so far recovered his faculties as to be able to resign his post, by spelling out a message with an alphabet placed before him; a method adopted by disembodied spirits, who may labor under similar disabilities.

Under all these circumstances I think I shall best serve the interests of those who stay at home in America, by spending the greater part of the month of June in the Imperial City, where my next letter will be written. I do not mean in the least to neglect my dear England. I shall keep a careful eye upon all of her, that I cannot find at the Exhibition, on the Boulevards, and in the Champs Elysées. If anything extraordinary happens, I shall come over by express train. The Reform Bill is all but passed; the Derby is over; the Queen has gone to Balmoral, and the Duke of Edinburgh is off to Australia as Captain of a frigate. They say he blushes when a lady speaks to him, and that at Lord COWLEY's ball he was too bashful to eat supper enough, and made up for it with a half of a chicken afterwards when his brother was dancing. This is from the Cologne *Gazette*, for which I decline to be in the least responsible. I doubt if even with a Prince Royal we ought to take such liberties.

Which reminds me that the irrepressible lady correspondent of I forget what Yankee paper, is like to have a small bone to pick with GERALD MASSEY, the poet, whom she saw on a visit to Miss INGELOW, and whom she represents as boring the company with "my poems, my plans and my publishers." The letter in which MASSEY and the INGELOWS are described with the delightful freedom believed in this country to be peculiar to American authors and correspondents, was copied into *The Queen*, and from that into *Public Opinion*. I wish Mr. MASSEY could be persuaded to publish his own account of this remarkable meeting of literary celebrities, scarcely a rifle shot from where I am writing in this our Bowery suburb of Kensington. There was the tall, elegant and eloquent wife of a radical M. P., who had come to get Miss INGELOW to sign a woman's rights petition, which the shy poetess refused to do, being naturally a conservative—and there was the "dapper little man, with a large tall head and very un-English manner," who, according to *his* version, took pity on the American follower of the woman's rights lady, and entered into conversation with her—to get published in two hemispheres as a conceited and egotistical bore for his pains. *Dame!* (This is not a bad word in French, though it looks suspiciously like one.) I think I will attach myself to somebody going round with a petition or subscription, and so have a morning's hunt among the celebrities. MONADNOCK.

Mysterious Murder in Scranton, Penn.

Several years ago, Dr. JOHN D. DURKIN, who advertised himself as a lung and throat doctor, located in Syracuse, and soon after built the Durkin block, corner Mulberry and Jefferson streets. This building was partially burned, and the owner was arrested, tried, convicted and sent to State Prison for arson. Some months since he was pardoned out on account of his good behavior in prison, and the probability that he could not live any considerable period, consumption having fastened itself upon him. After his release he located at Scranton, Penn., where he established himself again as a lung and throat doctor. It now appears that a few days since Dr. DURKIN was found dead in his bed in his room, at Scranton, Penn. There were found several bruises about the person of the deceased, but none that would produce death, except a contusion on the back of the head, which was quite large and the skull laid bare. A stone, weighing about two pounds, was found near the bed, with a few drops of blood on the smallest end. There was no particular evidence of a struggle to be seen about the room. The blow being on the back of the head, it is probable the wound was made by a person behind him. It was supposed the doctor had considerable money about him, but none was found and his watch was missing. A coroner's jury was trying to ferret out the murderer. There is a report among DURKIN's friends that two persons were engaged in the murder, and that one of them has been arrested.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SINGULAR LETTER.

The Alleged Forged Warrant for $17,500 Against the Board of Education—Remarkable Mode of Doing Business—Communication by President Palmer of the National Broadway Bank.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 1, 1867.

To Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of May 31, inclosing that of the officers of the Board of Education, dated May 28, relative to the payment of $17,500 in the month of April last, and charged against the appropriation standing to the credit of that Board, being made on an alleged forged warrant, has been duly received, and was this day laid before the Board of Directors of this Bank. I am instructed to say that the Bank will contest its liability to suffer the loss of this amount, and that it takes issue on two points:

First—With all due respect to the officers of the Board of Education, as to the warrant in question being a forgery.

Second—As to whether, if the warrant is in fact a forgery, any liability in the premises extends beyond the financial officers of the Board of Education.

It is proper that I should state some of the prominent facts on which the bank relies in the position it takes.

The warrant in question was paid by the paying-teller of this bank on the 20th day of April last. On the same 20th day of April, Mr. B. M. CLARK, Jr., book-keeper in this bank, who keeps the account of the Board of Education, informed the Clerk of that Board that there was a difference between their account and his, and requested him to send the bank-book of the Board to be written up. The bank-book was accordingly sent and written up, showing the charge of $17,500 for the payment in dispute, and the balance was struck, placing that amount on the debit side of the account. On the 25th day of April the bank-book, with this statement of the details of the account, exhibiting the balance after the deduction of the amount of the disputed warrant and the warrant itself, with the others, were returned to the Clerk of the Board. No question was made as to the correctness of the account or as to the genuineness of the warrant until the 17th day of May following, twenty-three days after the account was thus returned to the Clerk of the Board of Education, and the warrant placed in his possession.

I find by the rules of the Board of Education that it is made the duty of the Clerk of the Board to keep an account of all its expenditures. I must assume that he keeps such an account. When the detailed statement and vouchers of the bank were returned to him the account on his books must have shown the exact amount in bank to the credit of the appropriation. How is it, then, I may be permitted to ask, that if the warrant in question were a forgery the Clerk did not discover such a discrepancy and variation as a false charge of the large sum of $17,500 would make?

I am assuming that the Clerk performed his duty. Continuing still on that assumption, how is it that when he examined the vouchers he passed over a warrant for the sum of $17,500, on which his own name was forged, without detection or surprise? It should be remembered that the Clerk was specially put upon his guard before this, for he was notified on the 20th day of April that there was a discrepancy between his account and that of the bank, attributable to another cause. But being put on the alert by this notification that there was something wrong in the accounts, if he did not discover the difference between his balance and the bank's to be $17,500, why did he not the next day, or the next week, or the next fortnight, enlighten himself on the subject? Why is it that it took over three weeks to make the discovery? No imputation beyond what the facts establish is made against any officer of the Board of Education; surely I am justified in saying that there must be some gross mistake and responsible inadvertence, when an account and vouchers thus tacitly admitted to be correct on the 25th of April, and continuously so admitted down to the 16th of May, are suddenly, on the 17th of May, discovered, for the first time, to be incorrect, and made so by the forgery of a warrant, which had been submitted for inspection on the first-named date. Is it alleged that entries in the book of accounts of the Board of Education, so as to force a balance to correspond with that of the bank, were forged also? Or that the person whose duty it was to examine the warrants was deceived in regard to the warrant in question, or that he negligently concealed its true character?

Since the allegation of the officers of the Board of Education in regard to this warrant, I have informed myself as to the manner in which warrants are issued by that Board. I learn that about two hundred and fifty warrants are signed monthly, and at the same period; that no warrant book is kept, but that warrants are signed *in bundles*; that no account is preserved of these warrants, except in some unofficial manner by the Clerk; that these loose bundles of warrants are sent out of the Clerk's office by different messengers to the respective places of business of the President, and of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and signed by the latter, as opportunity may be afforded during the pressure of important private business; and that these officers have no means of knowing whether a warrant is forged or not, except from such identification as they may be able to give of their signatures. I should observe, in this connection, that there is a noticeable want of uniformity in the signatures affixed to the warrants issued by the Board of Education, especially in the signature of the Clerk, which, with singular carelessness, changes from time to time essentially, alike in size, peculiar characteristics and general appearance.

The warrant in question, assuming it to be a forgery, is filled up in remarkable resemblance to the handwriting in which such warrants from the Board are usually written, and the signatures are equally remarkable for their resemblance to the genuine—are certainly as good as, if not better than the average signatures of such warrants, while the warrant or blank itself is apparently genuine, and printed from the same plates as all the others.

I have assumed that the Clerk of the Board of Education performed his duty: that he kept an exact account of the expenditures of the Board, and that the account corresponded on the 25th of April with the account of the bank, and that there was no reason, when the balanced book and disputed warrant were returned, to have to question either. I have no information as to how such account, if kept, underwent revision twenty-three days afterward; but if the Clerk kept no account, how did he discover at the end of this long lapse of time, that the account of the bank was incorrect? In either aspect, is it not remarkable? Would it be more remarkable if, through some advantage taken of the manner of keeping accounts and signing warrants, some person had slipped into the "bundle" of warrants the one in dispute, and it had been regularly signed through the inadvertence of the clerk and other officers, and is, in fact, genuine?

I should remark that the paying teller of this bank, who has filled his post so creditably heretofore, states he is confident that he must have paid the warrant to some person well known to him or satisfactorily identified, because it was payable for so large an amount to bearer, which is unusual, and was indorsed by the name of the President. This is his invariable rule, and if he had been notified of anything wrong in regard to this warrant, by the Clerk of the Board, at the time when the account and warrant were returned to him, on the 25th of April, when the facts were fresh, he would have been able to remember all the circumstances under which the warrant was presented and paid. But the Clerk of the Board not disputing the account of the bank, and keeping possession of the warrant in question for twenty-three days without making the least intimation of its being wrong, brought the subject to his mind at so distant a period that, necessarily, having so many things to occupy him every moment of time, he cannot now recall the circumstances attending the presentation and payment.

I suppose there cannot be a doubt in law or in equity that whether the warrant in dispute is genuine, or, being a forgery, and the fact was kept concealed by the responsible officers of the Board of Education, designedly or through neglect, for such a period as to necessarily prevent the detection of the forger and allow of his escape with the money, that the bank is equally absolved from any liability arising from its payment.

If a private individual should be notified that there was a variance between his claim as to his balance and that of a bank, and he should send in his book to be written up, and his account should be furnished him in detail, together with all his checks, he certainly could not be permitted to say, at the end of a month, that a check for a large amount which he had received from the bank as genuine was a forgery; and that an account which he admitted to be correct was erroneous to the extent of this check, so tardily and inconsistently discovered to be forged.

If this may be done at the end of a month, why not at the end of a year, or of five years? If this were permitted, a bank's responsibility would never cease. The rule which is applicable to an individual, applies certainly with equal force to a public body; and if an exception were to be made, it will be admitted that a public body having charge of educational funds, would be the last to be released from responsibility.

I have thus presented some of the reasons which have influenced our board to decline to make up from its assets, the sum of $17,500, as now claimed by the Board of Education.

The bank is prepared to indemnify and defend you against any claim in the premises, which the Board of Education may make. Respectfully yours,

F. A. PALMER, President.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Opening Day of the Long Island Quoit Club.

The attendance at the inauguration of the quoiting season by the Long Island Club, yesterday, though not as large as expected, was sufficient to afford to the patrons of the game two or three very spirited contests. The weather was excellent for the enjoyment of this manly and invigorating exercise, but the attractions of the Paterson races and kindred sports, kept a large number of well-known quoiters away. HOLDER's Three Mile House, at Bedford, is the rendezvous of the Long Island Club, and its location within easy reach by horse-cars renders it very accessible to the members of the Club. The first game was commenced at 2 o'clock, HOLDER and URIS being pitted against LABON and PETTIT. The former gentlemen took a decided lead in the game, until the totals stood 18 to 8 in their favor, some of the casts up to this time being very fine. By skillful play, however, LABON and PETTIT brought their tally up to 15, at which point the game was decided by their opponents making an excellent cast for three. The next game was between ROTHWELL and LABON against URIS and HOLDER, and resulted in an interesting contest, in which some excellent shots were made by both parties. The former gentlemen were too much for their opponents, and made their 21 chalks while the others were getting 16. Below will be found a summary of the games:

FIRST GAME.

Holder	14	Labon	12
Uris	7	Pettit	3
	21		15

SECOND GAME.

Labon	12	Holder	10
Rothwell	9	Uris	6
	21		16

THE HARRISON-STREET ARSON CASE.

Further Investigation by Justice Hogan—Important Additional Evidence Adduced.

Pursuant to previous adjournment, Justice HOGAN proceeded yesterday with a further examination in the case of WM. H. HORTON, accused of setting fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, on the night of the 23d of May last. The following is a synopsis of the more important portion of the testimony elicited before the magistrate:

Thomas F. Flynn testified that he is a cotton sampler and attended to the mending of cotton for Clason & Co.; he went to Nos. 47, 49 and 50 Harrison-street on the Monday previous to the fire, and had men there the three following days; he had four men at No. 50, and nearly a dozen at Nos. 47 and 49; he went up stairs of No. 50, and Mr. Horton said the cotton was on the fifth floor; witness did not know how many bales there were mended; did not turn out any of the cotton into the street to be mended, but had some lowered to the fourth floor; saw cotton taken out of No. 50 the days he was there; saw some of it taken to Nos. 47 and 49, being carried on hand trucks; did not see any taken away on horse trucks, except the 14 bales taken away by witness; did not know whether the removals took place on Tuesday or Wednesday; did not call for any bale that was not produced; saw that the menders mended the right bales; there was considerable cotton on the fourth floor; did not know how much cotton Classon & Co., claimed to have stored there; it was between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday when the men finished; when witness came down he saw Horton standing in front of No. 50; Edward Connelly was in front of Nos. 47 and 49; Connelly was there when the men quit work and had all the large doors shut when witness left; while in front of Nos. 47 and 49 witness saw his men come out of No. 50 and go up the street; did not see Mr. Horton at that time, nor did he see Connolly go across the street to No. 50; had heard the six o'clock bell before he left Nos. 47 and 49; there was some loose cotton on the fifth floor, but did not see any on the fourth floor; did not notice any loose cotton on the second floor; there were iron shutters on the fourth and fifth floors, in the rear; thought two were open on the fifth floor; ordered the men to shut the shutters; if a bale of cotton is damp, or if there is double bagging on it, or if there is sand in it, or it is soiled, then allowances are claimed on it, and it was witness' business to look out for these things when the cotton was delivered; did not know what was done with the loose cotton in Horton's place; when witness had any he always picked it up and placed it in bags; the remains of cotton from a fire are generally bought by speculators or junk dealers, who find it a profitable business; had been in Classon & Co.'s employ since the last day of the old year; Mr. Dethan said something about four bales being short.

Arthur McGlaughlin testified that he is a fireman; had been ordered to the rear of the building at the time of the fire; did not go on the ladder; the next day went to work in the building; worked on the fourth floor down to the third floor; there was not much cotton found on the fourth floor; the middle had caved in and the cotton had fallen down; the bales had burst and a great deal had been thrown out in flakes; there were whole bales on the third floor, and on the left hand side there was a large number piled up, and a few bags of pickings, which were slightly burnt; there was also loose cotton on these bales, which had fallen from the floor above; witness remarked that the floor had stood the weight well; on reaching the second floor he went toward the rear, and about ten feet from the top of the flight of stairs he found a bottle with a candle in it, which was standing on the floor between two bales of cotton; it was like a passage-way from the regular passage.

Edward W. Wilhelm, of the Insurance Patrol, testified that he was the first one in the building on the night of the fire; he worked his way up stairs, and when he got up to the second floor he turned to the left and got to the entrance of a passage-way between the bales; he saw loose cotton on the floor and among it a lighted candle; did not see any bottle until Mr. Sandford had taken it out; witness proceeded up stairs; on arriving at the third floor he saw a glimmering light, but the smoke drove him back; he then notified Mr. Sandford and showed him the lighted candle; asked him to watch it until he could procure another witness; he did not blow the candle out, as there was no immediate danger and he desired more witnesses; it was a little before eight o'clock when he entered; did not know that any one had been in before him; it was not exactly dark, only a kind of twilight.

John W. Van Orden, a fireman, testified that he helped to raise the ladder, and then ran round to the rear and opened the shutters of these windows; went into the window nearest Washington-street; he stepped over a bale of cotton that was standing on end; proceeded toward the front of the second floor a few yards, and found a lighted candle in a bottle standing a few inches from a bale of cotton, and around the bottle was a lot of loose cotton, fully as much as three men could carry away in their arms, and covering a space of ten feet by four; he took the bottle and blew out the candle; the candle was five inches long before it was broke, which was done in getting out of the window; the next day witness went up stairs and saw the loose cotton there yet; did not see Mr. Wilhelm go in the building.

Joseph W. Sandford testified that he is a surveyor for insurance companies, and Assistant Captain of the Insurance Patrol; he attended the fire at No. 50 Harrison street, on the night of the 23d of May; when he arrived, the firemen had just gone in through the doors, and ladders were being raised; went up stairs to the second floor and found a pile of cotton with a candle standing in a bottle; the candle was lighted and surrounded with loose cotton, which was so near that he had to push it away to prevent it taking fire; witness took charge of the candle and the bottle, and gave it to Assistant Fire Marshal H. O. Baker.

Gilbert J. Orr, an Engineer in the Fire Department, testified that it was three minutes past eight o'clock when he reached the fire; could not say how any of the doors had been opened; the two upper floors and the greater portion of the roof were burned; it was daylight when the alarm was given; witness knew that there was cotton on the top floor as he could see it through the windows; the whole of the fifth floor and nearly all of the fourth floor was burned away.

Mert Moore testified that he worked on cotton for Classon & Co. for nearly two weeks; worked on cotton at No. 50 Harrison either Tuesday or Wednesday; also worked at Nos. 47 and 49; could not say how many bales he overhauled; Mr. Horton's man showed him the bales; he mended two or three lots; every one of the bales required mending, and witness pulled cotton from all; could not say how many bales had been lowered to the fourth floor; about ten, more or less; did not lower any on Thursday, and had not finished mending on Thursday (the 23d;) witness closed the shutters on the fifth floor, in the rear; it may have been 15 or 30 minutes before 6 o'clock; witness thought he was the last to come down stairs; Connolly was on the floor once, so was Mr. Horton; no cotton was taken from that floor that day; didn't know whether any of Classon & Co.'s cotton had been delivered that day; did not know if the windows on the second or third floors were open or not; could not say that he saw any loose cotton on the second floor, nor on any of the other floors; saw loose cotton on the fifth floor; saw Mr. Flynn in the street after quitting work on Thursday; did not know whether Nos. 47 and 49 had been shut up or not.

John Van Amringe, of No. 22 South Third-street, Williamsburgh, testified that he is a member of the firm of B. C. Baker, Son & Co., commission merchants, No. 142 Pearl-street; on Thursday, May 23, the firm had 48 bales of cotton stored at No. 50, and insured for $7,000 in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, and in no other building was this cotton insured; the cotton was marked "A. N. N."; on the day after the fire witness saw a list of the cotton said to be stored in the building burned, and saw that the 48 bales marked "A. N. N." were included; having learned that he might find his cotton in Nos. 47 and 49, witness went there on the 28th ult. and looked through the keyhole, and saw the firm's mark on a bale of cotton; could not find any of the firm to open the door; he then saw Mr. Horton's father at Nos. 242 and 244 Front-street, and told him that he believed that their cotton had been stored in Nos. 47 and 49; Mr. Horton, Sr., said he would see his son the next day, but witness would not wait, and Mr. Horton procured a locksmith and had the door opened, when witness found his 48 bales, and had them removed next day; from the time of the fire up to the time of the recovery of the cotton—a period of six or seven days—at no time did Horton & Co. notify the firm as to the whereabouts of said cotton, during all of which time the cotton was uninsured.

The further examination was then postponed until Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. The interest in this case of alleged arson continues unabated.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held yesterday, when the annual report of the Directors was laid before the meeting. The report says: "As was anticipated, the receipts of the road fell off to a considerable extent upon the cessation of government transportation, the decrease, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, amounting to $105,118 90, but as the Government business yielded but a slight profit, nearly a corresponding reduction, amounting to $90,810 32, was made in the expenses, and a further reduction in interest and taxes amounting to $3,084 27; so that the net profits for the year, to be appropriated to dividend account, were but $11,224 31 less than for 1865.

The amount paid to the stockholders as dividends, was $499,995—$30,107 50 more than for 1865, owing to the fact that the increased capital received but one dividend of five per cent. in 1865, while in 1866 two dividends of five per cent. were paid thereon.

The tax paid to the State, together with the Government tax, amounted to $137,3 7 40, an amount $7,697 45 less than that paid in 1865, owing to the reduction in receipts upon which transit duty is paid.

The equipment of the road is reported to be in good order. An experiment with the Bessemer steel rails has proved them to be the best, and it is probable that within a few years the entire road will be laid with them.

The negotiations for the consolidation of this road with the Camden and Amboy and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company resulted satisfactorily, and by the terms of the agreement, the capital of this Company is to be increased 25 per cent., or $1,250,000 to be apportioned to the stockholders in the manner more fully set forth in a circular that has already been communicated to the stockholders.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts for the first four months of 1866 and 1867.

Jan., Feb., March and April.	1866.	1867.
Way line passengers	$199,892 40	199,512 15
Freight—Elizabeth, Rahway and New-Brunswick	48,780 65	45,878 23
Freight—Newark	18,065 35	17,235 04
Commutations	33,085 36	35,599 91
Miscellaneous	14,864 30	11,685 43
Philadelphia lines	150,904 68	145,367 01
Erie and Northern roads	7,180 40	7,421 21
Trenton freight	35,360 00	36 852 68
Total	$508,234 14	$499,551 66
Less	$8,682 48	

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Acton.

The number of charges entered against policemen during the past week, either by their superior officers or citizens, was quite limited, and with few exceptions the cases were without interest.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Yesterday a hearing was given Officer MICHAEL YAGER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was charged by Capt. TODD with having failed to render assistance to Officer FULLER, when the latter, on the 27th ult., was endeavoring to arrest a disorderly person at Hamilton Park. It was stated by FULLER that YAGER also interfered with him in the performance of his duty, and advised him not to make any arrests. Witnesses were produced by YAGER to show that he did not hesitate to take an active part in quelling a disturbance which had arisen between two men. In his efforts to recover a club which had been seized from FULLER, YAGER received a blow on the head. YAGER made a statement denying that he advised FULLER not to make any arrests, and claiming that he was prompt in giving the required aid.

ALLEGED UNWARRANTED ARREST.

HERMAN BERRYMAN complained of being arrested by Officer WILLIAM LONG without good cause. He stated that himself and brother having visited the theatre had returned home and were sitting on the stoop. Officer LONG had passed them and reached some distance beyond, when somebody shouted "come back." The officer approached BERRYMAN and asked what he wanted. The latter replied he wanted nothing, whereupon the officer told him to go into the house, which he showed no disposition to do, contending that he had a right to sit on his own stoop as long as he pleased. The result was that the officer arrested BERRYMAN and conducted him to the station-house.

In his defence LONG said that it was after 12 o'clock when he passed BENGMAN, and that the latter was disturbing the peace by shouting.

Mr. ACTON remarked that he saw no good reason for making the arrest.

A SUPPOSED INJURY.

THEODORE OSWELL complained that he had been unjustly struck by Officer HENRY M. FARRELL, while standing at the corner of Stanton and Christy streets, awaiting a car. It appeared, according to his own statement, he did not know that the officer was present and accidentally struck him, whereupon the officer hit him with his club.

Officer FARRELL said that the complainant, with about thirty others, was standing under an awning waiting for a car. It was Sunday night, and most of the people he thought had been to church. In the gathering was a woman to whom OSWALD approached and impudently looked into her face. She remarked to FARRELL that the man was an insulting fellow. OSWALD repeated the act, and the officer having asked him what he wanted and receiving an impudent reply touched him on the wrist with his club.

TROUBLE IN COLLECTING A DEBT.

ABRAHAM BUSH took exception to the refusal of Capt. JOURDAN, Sergt. KENNEDY and officer DUNN, to arrest a man whom he claimed had ill-used him. BUSH went into a store to collect a small sum of money, when the proprietor called him a thief and called to his son to eject the complainant. In doing this the son struck him.

Sergeant KENNEDY said that BUSH came to the Station-house and stated that he had been assaulted and asked for an officer to make an arrest. He was told to go to the Police Court and get a warrant made out, but this did not satisfy BUSH, and in order to be free from his persistent annoyance, the Sergeant told him to go away or he should have him locked up.

ROBBERY OF A DRUG-STORE.

Officer THEODORE HERNER was charged with having failed to discover the robbery of a drug-store in Sixth-avenue, kept by R. T. GLOVER. The property lost amounted to $200, a portion of which was in money. It was not definitely determined whether or not the robbery was committed while the officer was on duty.

REMISSNESS OF DUTY.

S. W. HEATH, who keeps a jewelry-store on the Sixth-avenue, had his premises broken into and robbed of about $1,000 worth of articles without the knowledge of the patrolman on duty.

Officer RANKIN said he tried the door three or four times between 12 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock the next morning, and found the door in each instance to be fastened. Neither did he observe anything that would lead him to suspect the commitment of a burglary.

Mr. HEATH said he did not desire to lodge a complaint against the officer, as he believed him to be trustworthy and efficient.

Mr. ACTON explained that he was satisfied that he (HEATH) had no personal feeling in the matter, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the officers were doing their duty that these proceedings were instituted.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

STREET ROBBERY.

As WM. MURPHY, of No. 62 Nassau-street, was passing through Chatham-street yesterday morning, with a coat and pair of pants under his arm, he was set upon by JOHN LYONS, who seized the bundle and passed it to his accomplices, who escaped. Officer SULLIVAN, of the Fourth Ward Police, heard the alarm given by MURPHY and arrested LYONS, who is only 16 years of age. He was fully committed by the magistrate for trial, in default of bail. The confederates of the prisoner are well known, and will be arrested.

HAMMERED HIM.

JACOB ALEXANDER, of No. 13 Delancey-street, and CARL LESHLER, a German laborer, quarreled yesterday morning, when CARL assaulted JACOB with a hammer, and inflicted a severe wound on the leg. He was arrested and arraigned before the Court, when the prisoner was locked up for trial.

CRUELTY TO DOGS.

Capt. ALEXANDER NICKERSON is master of a vessel lying at Pier No. 22 East River, and has a large dog on board. Yesterday several dock-loafers took a smaller dog on board the vessel, and a dog-fight was gotten up on the deck. After ten minutes' struggle the strange dog was terribly bitten through the hips, and became unable to move. JAMES C. ATWATER, of No. 49 Park-place, saw the occurrence, and caused Capt. NICKERSON's arrest by Officer MILLER, of the Second Precinct, and on the prisoner being arraigned before the magistrate a complaint was made against him by Mr. ATWATER, who brought the wounded cur as a dumb witness in the case. The accused was held for trial in default of bail.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

Yesterday afternoon as JAMES F. KELLY, a New-Englander, was standing on one of the Fall River steamers he was accosted by GEORGE ENGLISH, who stated that he was a Boston merchant, and had then on board a large quantity of goods which he was taking home. ENGLISH said they had a few minutes to spare before the boat left, and suggested a stroll. Before they had gone far a strange man stopped the pretended Boston merchant and demanded payment for an invoice of goods he said he had sold to ENGLISH. The latter drew out a paper purporting to be a check, which was refused by his creditor on the ground that he couldn't make change. ENGLISH then turned to Mr. KELLY, and in an off hand way requested the loan of $100, which he would repay when they returned to the boat. KELLY suspected nothing, and gave his new-found friend the desired amount. ENGLISH and his confederate then stepped into a building across the street, but were seen by a citizen, who informed Mr. KELLY that they were swindlers. Officer PETTIT, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was called, and he arrested ENGLISH as he was leaving a door at the other side of the building, and fronting on another street. The money received from KELLY could not be found. The prisoner was remanded for examination, and the complainant was detained for the furtherance of the ends of justice.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases—Intoxication, 31; disorderly conduct, 9; assault and battery, 2; grand larceny, 1; violation of Health Law, 3. These cases were thus disposed of—Fined ten dollars and committed ten days, or until paid, 21; reprimanded and discharged, 3; discharged by reason of insufficient evidence, 13; required to give bail to answer, 7.

AN ANOMALOUS LARCENY.

MARY JOHNS, a young woman of prepossessing appearance and, as it proved, of highly respectable connections and hitherto excellent character, stood at the bar for the first time in her life and to answer to the charge of grand larceny preferred against her by FRANCES MOORE. It appeared that both the girls lived at No. 169 West Thirty-ninth-street, had been the best of friends, but latterly had had some misunderstandings. On Tuesday FRANCES MOORE went on an excursion, leaving MARY JOHNS in charge of her room, and during her absence the latter is alleged to have taken $85 in greenbacks from the complainant's trunk, and as she says, burned it up. The motive for this act is buried in mystery; the girl admits the theft, pleaded guilty to the charges before the Justice, but the fact that she burned the money, as well as her personal appearance, precludes the idea of her being a practiced thief. At the morning session the affidavits were made setting forth the above facts, but the absence of the criminal intent on the part of the prisoner was so apparent that the case has been held for further consideration.

MORE JUVENILE THIEVES.

JOHN BEHM, No. 313 Seventh-avenue, charged two small boys, LOUIS TYOE and WM. HOUSTON, with stealing from him a quantity of fractional currency to the amount of $10. The boys admitted the theft, and were committed to await trial at the Special Sessions.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

PATRICK BOYLAN was arraigned, charged with a felonious assault upon the person of JOHN MENNICK. The two men, it appears, got into a difficulty, when BOYLAN struck MENNICK on the head twice with a large hammer, inflicting such serious wounds that the injured man now lies at Bellevue Hospital in a very critical condition. BOYLAN was committed to await the result of the injuries.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases: Intoxication, 13; disorderly conduct, 10; assault and battery, 7; petit larceny, 1; grand larceny, 1; vagrancy, 2. The following were disposed of: Required to give bail to answer, 5; fined $10, and committed, 3; discharged, 12; committed to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, 1; committed for examination, 13.

THE REGULAR THING IN THIRD-AVENUE.

WM. WEIR, living at No. 214 East Twenty-eighth-street, alleges that he was coming down town on one of the Third-avenue cars, which was very crowded, the back platform being occupied by several men. At the corner of Twelfth-street, he felt one of these men jerking his watch from his person, or attempting to do so, and at the corner of Fifth-street he had the man arrested. The prisoner was brought up on the charge to-day, giving the name of HENRY MONTAGUE, and was identified by WEIR as the person who had attempted the larceny. MONTAGUE was held on the charge for examination on June 19.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

MARGARET BROWN, of No. 81 Chatham-street, filed a complaint narrating that on the 4th inst. she, in company with another person, went into the store No. 81 Catherine-street to purchase material for a dress. She was waited upon by a person named EDWARD HOWARD, and purchased and paid for twelve yards of Scotch plaid. On reaching home she discovered that there were but five yards in the piece, and returning immediately to the store to have the mistake rectified, HOWARD denied having sold her any goods, and refused to return her money or give her the additional seven yards. HOWARD was held on the charge of obtaining money by trick and device.

A PETTY THEFT.

JANE WERFITT, No. 21 North Oxford-street, Brooklyn, alleges that on the 31st of May she entrusted her dressmaker, JANE DAVIS, with a dress worth $14 to take home and finish, and that she saw nothing more of her until informed she had been arrested for the larceny of a vail. JANE was held on both charges to answer at the Special Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, President of the East Broadway line of Street Cars, filed a complaint against FRANK GATES for cruelly beating a horse with an iron hook. The accused gave bail in $300 to answer the charge at the Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.
Non-enumerated Motions and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
23—The Mayor vs. Hoppock.
24—Butler vs. Tucker.
286—Mullin vs. Hincken.
25—Overton vs. the Long Island R. R. Co.
26—Barclay vs. the Second-av. R. R. Co.
27—Oliphant vs. the Atlantic Nav. Co.
38—Greenleaf vs. Mumford.
39—Hope vs. Lawrence.

Nos.
40—Hoppock vs. Platt.
41—Rodriguez vs. Isaacs.
42—Posman vs. Slocum.
43—Litchfield vs. Irwin.
44—Banks vs. Barbour.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy.
46—Pelton vs. Prescott.
47—Ferguson vs. Fritz.
49—Marcus vs. Jandon.
50—Lunt, &c., vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.
38—Butler vs. Tappen et al.
40—Osgood et al. vs. Amidon et al.

Nos.
8—Tappan vs. Powers.
24—Jansen vs. Ward.

Issues of Law and Fact.

188—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.
187—Carson vs. Ball.
189—Gotlieb vs. Hazzard.
290—Hazzard vs. Gotlieb.
284—— vs. —.
283—— vs. —.
127—— vs. —.
128—— vs. —.
129—Knox vs. The Dry Dock E. Br'dway and Battery Railroad Co.
130—Work vs. Ellis.
131—The Same vs. The Same.
132—Slamm vs. Cornish.
133—Hoffman vs. Schultz.

134—Same vs. Same.
135—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
136—Cuff vs. Dorland.
137—Gorley vs. Froeligh.
138—Davenport vs. Kauffer.
139—Phenix Bank of N. Y. vs. Sanford.
141—Byrnes vs. Loughran.
142—Stoutenal vs. Butler.
143—Oakley vs. Danforth.
144—Schunck vs. Hatfield.
145—Orne vs. Brainerd.
146—Turner vs. The Union Petroleum Co.
147—Harper vs. Glidden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.
Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
235—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1373—Mills et al. vs. Manly et al.
721—McClellan, &c., vs. Buchanan, impl'd, &c.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
611—Dowdall, et al. vs. Matthews, impl'd.
1299—Robinson vs. The International Life Assurance Society of London.

Nos.
3703—The People vs. E. N. York and Jamaica R. R. Co.
169—Hurlburt vs. Wright.
161—Craig et al. vs. Blackwell et al.
815—Bank of Commonwealth vs. Lamberson.
1277—Howe vs. Warren.
1283—Evers vs. Adams.
1293—The Chatham National Bank vs. Taylor.
1307—Lindsley vs. Swan.
1309—Merritt vs. Hudson R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J., in the Marble Building.

Nos.
132—Barnard vs. Campbell.
356—Hartley vs. James.
1149—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
1276—Brayer vs. Fisher et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
300—Low vs. Hall et al.
556—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
1684—Russ vs. The Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
956—Peck vs. Bailey.
1106—Phillip vs. Dandius.

Nos.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
696—The Nat. Cit. Bank of N. Y. vs. Jones.
1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1536—Barry vs. Gregory.
668—Bentley vs. Gray.
838—Winans vs. Walker.
1420—Kaser vs. Blun.
754—Tucker vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
1618—Davis vs. Culberton.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
41—Gilbert vs. Armstrong.
42—First National Bank of Northampton vs. Jonas.
58—Stuart vs. Evans.
85—Hendricks vs. Stark.
120—Borott vs. Garsia.
127—Duff vs. Lathrop Sewing-machine Co.
131—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
139—In re. The Lathrop Sewing-machine Co.

Nos.
141—Mould vs. Mould.
143—Powell vs. Powell.
144—Fisher vs. Powell.
147—The People vs. Beebe.
149—Ensign vs. Herrick.
151—Gartsley vs. Iowa and Minn. R. R. Co.
153—Smith vs. Leighton.
154—McHenry vs. Hasard.
164—Gentle vs. Orne.

The call commences at No. 165—Ladd vs. Ladd.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to June 10.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3016—Hyams et al vs. Seligman.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
3196—Gilbeaux vs. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad.
2787—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railway.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3114—Steinbergt et al. vs. Fitzgerald et al.

Nos.
3214—Blattin vs. 3d-av. Railroad.
3212—O'Donnell vs. Gray et al.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
2284—Elmar vs. Milbank.
3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
2932—Hoffman vs. The Fire Ins. Co.
2040—Ketchum vs. The Mayor, &c.
1490—Baltz and another vs. Gudeman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
28—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
9—Jaudon vs. Morgan.
—Carpenter vs. Tilton.
49—Potter vs. Benner.
50—Brainard vs. Fitzpatrick.
51—Wills vs. Packer.
52—Wright vs. Green.
53—Fickett vs. Richardson.
54—Sherman vs. Lyon.
56—Reed vs. Bonsuet.
57—Muller vs. Holden.
58—Huston vs. Arenson.

Nos.
59—Brockway vs. Gresson.
60—Keenan vs. Dahlman.
61—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
62—Raynor vs. Streeker.
63—Heinrich vs. Stadtmiller.
65—Conger vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
66—Colyer vs. Cummings.
67—Paine vs. Freel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

POSTMASTERS—THEIR APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL—THE DISCONTINUANCE OF A POST-OFFICE BY THE DEPARTMENT IS A LEGAL REMOVAL OF THE POSTMASTER.

Samuel Ware and John Baird, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: Deputy Postmasters, where the commissions allowed to the office amount to or exceed $1,000, are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President (5 Stat. at L, 84.) Principal defendant was, on the 16th day of July, 1861, duly appointed in that manner Deputy Postmaster at Kensington, in the County of Philadelphia, and the record shows that he was in the performance of the duties of that office on the 13th day of March, 1862, when the same was decided to be unnecessary by the Postmaster-General, and was discontinued. When appointed he gave bond with sureties, as required by law, for the faithful performance of his duties, and that he would render a quarter-yearly account of receipts and expenditures, and pay over to the proper officer the balance of all moneys which should come to his hands for postages in the manner prescribed by the department. Substantial charge against the defendant was that he had neglected and refused to pay over certain moneys received for postages as exhibited in his quarterly accounts for the last two quarters next preceding the discontinuance of the office. Refusing to pay over those sums, the United States sued him in an action of debt, declaring on his official bond against him and his surety. Defendants appeared and pleaded several pleas, but it is unnecessary to refer particularly to any one of them, except the second, as all the others resulted in issues of fact and present no question for decision in this record. Second plea of the defendants alleged that the postages annually received at that office amounted to a sum which authorized an annual allowance to him of $2,000, and entitled him to retain that sum as and for commissions to his own use, besides the rent of his office, from and out of the moneys so collected and received for postages; and they also averred that the principal defendant was never lawfully removed from his office, and that the moneys not paid over as set forth in the declaration, were properly retained by him for rent of his office, and as commissions for postages, from the 1st day of April, 1862, to the 30th day of September, in the following year. Replication of the plaintiffs alleged that the office was discontinued by the Postmaster-General as unnecessary on the thirtieth day of March, 1862; that the incumbent of the office was duly notified of that fact; that proper directions were given that the public property, keys, and books of the office, should be transmitted to the Post-office Department; that letters, and all other mailable matter, then ceased to be delivered through or by that Post-office, and that the defendant thereafter never collected any postages, or rendered any quarterly accounts. Rejoinder of the defendants denied that the office was ever lawfully discontinued, and averred that letters, and other mailable matter, addressed to the office, and which, but for the unlawful discontinuance of the same, would have passed through it, were received and delivered by the Postmaster at Philadelphia, sufficient in number and quantity, to justify the annual allowance to the defendant, as commissions, of $2,000, and that the commissions so wrongfully withheld from the defendant exceeded in amount the alleged balance due to the plaintiffs, and tendered an issue to the country. Plaintiffs demurred to the rejoinder of the defendants, and the defendants joined in demurrer. Parties were heard, and the Court rendered judgment for the plaintiffs for the damages as found by the jury. All of the foregoing proceedings took place in the District Court, but the judgment was affirmed, on writ of error, in the Circuit Court, and the defendants removed the cause into this Court. I. Theory of the defendants is that the discontinuance of the Post-office, even if it was the exercise of a lawful authority, did not carry with it the removal of the Postmaster; and inasmuch as he was never removed by the President, they contend that he continued to be the Postmaster *de jure* at that office, and that as such he was entitled to the commissions which the office would have earned if it had been regularly supplied with the mails as theretofore, and the defendant had performed all the duties which were devolved upon him prior to its discontinuance. Suppose all that would be admitted, still it is obvious that it would not, without more, establish a valid defence to the action, as it would yet be incumbent upon the defendant to show that he had a right to retain the amount which came to his hands before the office was discontinued, and to set off against that sum the damages he had sustained by the subsequent refusal of the Postmaster-General to allow him a credit equal to the commissions for the year and a half next following the time when the order of discontinuance was carried into effect. Demand of the plaintiffs is for damages for not paying over moneys which came to the hands of the incumbent of the office during the six months next preceding its discontinuance, and they insist that he had no right to retain the amount so received for any purpose, but was bound by law to pay it over under the regulations of the department. On the other hand, the defendants insist in argument that he properly retained it, and might lawfully, and as matter of right prove his supposed claim for commissions in set off, as an answer to the action of the plaintiffs. Nothing of the kind was alleged in the rejoinder, and nothing of the kind, therefore, was admitted by the demurrer. All that the rejoinder alleged was that the commissions of the office, if it had not been unlawfully discontinued, would have been sufficient to justify an allowance to the incumbent of $2,000 per annum, and that the commissions were wrongfully withheld from him by the Department. Taken separately from the other averments of the rejoinder, these allegations might afford some countenance to the proposition that the demurrer admitted away the plaintiff's case; but the whole must be considered together, and when so considered it is evident that the pleader, when he alleged that the commissions were wrongfully withheld from the incumbent of the office, meant nothing more than that he was wrongfully prevented from earning commissions, as the clear and indisputable inference from the introductory allegations of the rejoinder are that the office was never supplied with the mail after it was discontinued. II. Commissions are allowed to Deputy Postmasters, at prescribed rates, on the postage collected at their respective offices, in each quarter of the year, or in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, and they are required by law and the regulations of the department to render accounts quarter yearly of the receipts and expenditures of their offices, which are expected to show the extent of their liability and the amount of the commissions to which they are entitled. (4 Stat. at Large, 102, 105; 10 Stat. at Large, 298.) Viewed in the light of these suggestions it is undeniable that the real claim of the principal defendant, as exhibited in the pleadings, was not for commissions in the sense in which that word is employed in the acts of Congress, and the regulations of the Department, but was in truth and fact, a claim for damages based on the assumption that he had been wrongfully prevented from earning such commissions by the neglect and refusal of the Postmaster-General to supply his office with the mails, and by an unlawful discontinuance. Assuming such to be the character of the claim as described in the rejoinder, then it follows as a necessary consequence that there are at least two difficulties in the way of the theory of the defendants which cannot be overcome: 1. Where a Deputy Postmaster collects no postages there can be no commissions allowed under the acts of Congress in force during the period embraced in this controversy, and as the office was not supplied with the mails, there could be no receipts from boxes, as there were no letters or other mail matter to be delivered. Postage commissions as ascertained by the quarterly accounts of Deputy Postmasters and the receipts from boxes during that period, were the only sources of compensation to those officers allowed by law, and those services having entirely failed in this case, yielding nothing, the Department possessed no authority whatever to make any other allowance—(9 Stat. at Large, 202; 10 Stat. at Large, 208.) 2. Claim of the principal defendant being for damages and not for commissions or receipts from boxes as ascertained in his quarterly accounts, the Court below, if the case had been tried on the merits, would not have sustained the claim as a credit unless it appeared affirmatively that it had been presented to the Auditor of the Post-office Department, and had been by him disallowed, in whole or in part, or that he had been prevented from so presenting it by some unavoidable accident. Such has been the rule in respect to credits claimed by individuals at the Treasury Department almost from the foundation of the Government, and the original provision upon that subject is still in full force. (1 stat. at large, 515; U. S. *vs.* Giles, 9 Cran. 212.) Same rule substantially has been prescribed by Congress in the trial of suits against delinquent Postmasters and mail contractors, except that the party claiming the credit is required to present the claim to the Auditor of the Post-office Department. No claim not having been so presented and disallowed, in whole or in part, can be sustained at the trial, unless it appears that the defendant is then in possession of vouchers, not before in his power to procure, and that he was prevented from presenting the claim for credit to the Auditor by some unavoidable accident. (6 Stat. at Large, 83.) Testing the rejoinder by these requirements, it is too plain for argument that it is defective in substance, as the facts shown in the allegations are in several respects insufficient to constitute a defence to any part of the plaintiff's claim. Plain inference from the facts, as alleged in the rejoinder, is that the defendant had neither collected any postages nor earned anything as receipts from boxes, and there is no pretence, even in argument, that he ever, during the period embraced in this controversy, rendered any quarterly account. Neglecting to allege these facts, or any of them, he utterly fails to show any claim to commissions, and having omitted to allege that his claim for credit on account of damages sustained was ever presented to the Auditor and disallowed, he fails to make a case in which any such credit could be sustained in a Federal Court. III. But suppose it were otherwise, still we are of opinion that the plaintiffs must prevail, because in our judgment the post-office at Kensington was lawfully discontinued. A general post-office was established on the 26th day of July, 1775, the year before the Declaration of Independence. (1 laws of U. S., ed. 1815, 649.) By that ordinance it was directed that a line of posts be appointed under the direction of the Postmaster-General, from Falmouth, now Portland, to Savannah, with as many cross-posts as he shall think fit; and he was authorized to appoint as many deputies as to him might seem proper and necessary. Amendments were made to that ordinance from time to time to the 28th day of October, 1782, when it was repealed, and a supplemental ordinance was adopted in its place, conferring substantially the same powers upon the Postmaster-General. Those powers were continued, with certain alterations and additions, until the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Congress, on the 22d day of September, 1789, made provision for the appointment of a Postmaster-General, and enacted that his powers and salary, and the compensation to the assistant or clerk and deputies which he may appoint, and the regulations of the post-office shall be the same as they last were under the regulations and ordinances of the late Congress. (1 stat. at large, 70.) Throughout that period post routes were established by Congress, but the Deputy Postmasters were immediately appointed by the Postmaster-General, and they were required to receive and distribute the mails at the places designated by the appointing power. When the last-named act was passed it was entitled an act for the temporary establishment of the post-office; but it was continued in force, from time to time, without any material alteration, until the 20th day of February, 1792, when the act was passed to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States. (1 Stat. at Large, 78-218.) Authority was conferred upon the Postmaster-General, by the third section of that act, "to appoint an assistant and deputy postmasters where such shall be found necessary." (1 Stat. at Large, 334.) The same authority was continued in the same terms in the act of the 8th of May, 1794, with the further provision that where there was more than one road between the places mentioned in the act, he might direct the route to be considered the post road. (1 Stat. at Large, 357.) Express authority was conferred upon the Postmaster-General, by the act of the 2d of March, 1799, to establish post-offices and appoint postmasters at all such places on the post roads that are or may be established by law, as shall appear to him expedient. (1 Stat. at Large, 733.) Like power was conferred upon that officer by the first section of the act of the 30th of April, 1810, which also enacted that he should provide for the carrying of the mail on all post roads that are or may be established by law, and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper. (2 Stat. at Large, 593.) Power to establish post-offices and post roads is conferred upon Congress, but the policy of the Government from the time the General Post-office was established, has been to delegate the power to designate the places where the mails shall be received and delivered, to the Postmaster-General. Sufficient evidence of that fact is seen in the references already made to acts of Congress, but if more be needed it will be found in the first section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1865, entitled "An Act to Reduce into One the several Acts Establishing and Regulating the Post-office Department." (4 Stat. at Large, 102.) Provision is there made that the Postmaster-General shall establish post-offices and appoint postmasters at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the post roads that are or may be established by law. No part of that provision has been repealed, except the clause as to the appointment of postmasters for offices where the commissions amount to or exceed $1,000; such appointments must be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but in all other cases the power of appointing postmasters is still vested in the Postmaster-General, and his power to establish post-offices, as there conferred, is neither repealed nor modified. We concur with the plaintiffs, that the power to discontinue post-offices is incident to the power to establish them, unless there is some provision in the acts of Congress restraining its exercise. (*Ex-parte* Heman, 12 Pet. 261.) Undoubtedly Congress might discontinue a post office which they had previously established by law, and it is difficult to see why the Postmaster-General may not do the same thing when acting under an act of Congress expressed in the very words of the Constitution, from which Congress derives its power. Strong necessity exists that the power of the Postmaster-General, in this behalf, should be upheld so long as the offices are established by his authority. New facilities for transportation may call for change of location, or it may appear that the location was unadvisedly selected, either from want of proper information or through misrepresentation. Some of these causes must be constantly operating in a sphere of action so vast and diversified as that of the post-office establishment. Probably it was such reasons and others of a like character that gave rise to the practice which is believed to have been coeval with the creation of the department. Such a practice, which it is understood has been in constant exercise for more than three-fourths of a century, is certainly entitled to weight in the construction of an act of Congress appertaining to the powers of a department of the Government. Much support to that view of the subject is also derived from the acts of Congress recognizing the power as one subsisting in the Postmaster-General. Section eleven of the act of July 2, 1836, requires the Postmaster-General to cause to be certified to the Auditor of the Department "all establishments and discontinuances of post-offices, and all appointments, deaths, resignations and removals of postmasters," and the second section of the act of the 3d of March, 1851, provides that no Post-office now in existence shall be discontinued * * in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from that act, (5 Stat. at Large, 82; 9 Stat. at Large, 590.) When weighed in connection with the immemorial usages of the Department, these acts of Congress recognizing the existence of the power, may be well regarded as a legislative interpretation of the provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish Post-offices, and as sanctioning a construction in conformity to that well-known usage. Possessing that power it was lawful for the Postmaster-General to exercise it, notwithstanding the Postmaster had been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, because the incumbent accepted the appointment subject to the legal contingency that the Post-office might be discontinued. Congress, therefore, by necessary implication, authorized the Postmaster-General to discontinue any such Post-office wherever it should appear to him to be expedient and proper, and having exercised that discretion it is not possible to hold that the discontinuance was unlawful. Learned counsel will hardly contend that Congress might not have discontinued that office, and our conclusion is that the same effects flow from the discontinuance in this case as if it had been directly declared by an act of Congress. Defendant, when the Post-office was discontinued, ceased to be Postmaster at Kensington, because there was no longer any Post-office at that place. He was never entitled to any compensation except commissions and receipts from boxes, and those sources of compensation were extinguished when the Post-office was discontinued, and he lost nothing to which he was entitled.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—FOREIGN VESSEL SOLD IN THIS PORT—HAMBURG CODE—THE GOLD QUESTION.

Henry Vogelgesang et al. vs. The Proceeds of the Brig Blohm.—This was a petition by seamen to be paid their wages out of the proceeds of the vessel. She was a Hamburg vessel, and the men shipped in Hamburg, under a contract to perform a voyage to New-York and back. After her arrival here she was libeled in a suit for advances, and was sold by decree of the Court. The libelant (Vogelgesang) was mate of the vessel, and his right to recover was contested by the libelants in the suit in which she was sold, on the ground that he was, in fact, one of the owners of the vessel. This claim arose out of an agreement entered into between Vogelgesang and Capt. Tiedemann, the master and owner of the vessel, in which, after reciting that Vogelgesang had lent Tiedemann 7,000 thalers for the purchase of the vessel, it was agreed, among other things, that for security, Tiedemann mortgage to him the vessel, and "instead of paying interest," the parties agreed "to divide all profit and loss, just as if he was part owner of the vessel." By a subsequent agreement the parties provided, in case Vogelgesang should die before the return of the vessel, for the payment by Tiedemann of 6,000 thalers, with five per cent. interest to another person.

Another of the libelants named Struck was promoted while the vessel lay in New-York to be second mate, and claimed second mate's wages from that time. A seaman named Ternan, shipped to supply Struck's place, also claimed his wages.

Three other sailors claimed a higher rate of wages than those named in the articles, alleging that while the vessel was in New-York and before she was libeled, the master agreed to give them an increase of wages. They also claimed to be entitled, under the Hamburg code, to two months' extra pay on account of the vessel being sold abroad, and they claimed to be paid in gold.

The libelants claimed that Ternan had no lien upon the vessel for his services rendered in gold; that the increased wages could not be decreed to them, nor the two months' extra pay, and that the payment must be in currency, not in gold.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The contract of Aug. 14, 1865, with the supplemental contract of Sept. 11, 1865, between Vogelgesang, the mate, and Tiedemann, the master of the vessel, was merely a mortgage of the vessel to Vogelgesang as a creditor of Tiedemann, and did not constitute Vogelgesang a part owner of the vessel. He is therefore entitled to his wages as mate, of 84 marks courant per month.

As to Ternan, the man shipped at New-York, he was shipped to supply the place of Struck, who was promoted to be second mate, in place of a second mate whom the master had discharged. No objection is made to the promotion of Struck, and the employment of Ternan under the circumstances was proper. He is therefore entitled to his wages of 60 marks courant per month.

Struck is entitled to his wages as seaman at 42 marks courant per month to Feb. 5, 1867, and from that time to wages as second mate at 60 marks courant per month.

The alleged increase of the wages of Adams, Ahrent and Struve, made Feb. 5, 1867, cannot be admitted. They shipped for the round voyage back to Hamburg, and it does not sufficiently appear that the agreement made by the master to raise their wages from the 5th of February, 1867, was a voluntary act on his part by which the vessel ought to be bound, especially as against creditors advancing money on the strength of a lien on the vessel. Accordingly Adams, Ahrent and Struve are entitled to wages for the whole time, since they shipped at the rates named in the shipping articles, and no more, namely: Adams, 27 marks courant per month; Ahrent, 21 marks courant per month, and Struve, 12 marks courant per month.

The Hamburg law formed part of the contract with these seamen, and according to that, I think, that each of the crew is entitled to either a free passage to Hamburg from New-York, or to two months' extra wages. It is urged that this cannot be enforced as wages, and is not a lien, but is merely a penalty enforceable against the master and owners personally. It is true that in article twenty-four of the Hamburg code this two months' wages is called forfeiture money, but in article 25 it is expressly provided that if a vessel is entirely prevented by higher power from the continuation of her voyage, the crew have to look for their passage home or money in lieu, according to article 24, entirely to the vessel or the proceeds of the same, and not to the master or owners. In this case the vessel is a Hamburg vessel, and has been prevented by the *vis major* of a sale, under a decree of this Court, from continuing her voyage, and the crew have been discharged from her by the purchaser under the sale. The choice as to whether the crew shall have a free passage home or this "distance money," as it is called in article 25, is given by that article to the master. As he appears to have been derelict to all his proper duties, and no free passage home has been provided for the seamen, each of them is entitled to two months' extra wages, at the rate of his ordinary wages, to be paid out of the proceeds in Court.

The only remaining question is as to how the computation is to be made of the amounts due to the seamen. It is shown by the evidence that 125 marks courant are equal to 100 marks banco of Hamburg. The Act of March 3, 1843, § 1, (5 U. S. stat. at large, 625,) fixes the value of the marc banco of Hamburg at thirty-five cents in all computations of its value at the Custom-houses of the United States. This act does not apply to its value for commercial purposes; and by the Act of Feb. 21, 1857, (11 Id., 163) all former acts declaring foreign gold or silver coins a tender in payment of debts are repealed. The question, therefore, is one of evidence, to be taken before a Commissioner, as to the commercial value of the mark courant of Hamburg, in the coined money of the United States. When that value is ascertained a further question arises. The claimants contend that the amount due the seamen, in dollars, computed at that value, must be paid in United States currency or legal tender notes; while the petitioners claim that they are entitled to be paid the amount in gold, or if paid in United States currency, or legal tender notes, to be paid so much as will purchase an amount in gold equal to the amount in dollars found to be due to them. The ground of this claim of the petitioners is, that the contract of the seamen was made in Hamburg for service on board of a Hamburg vessel, and that their wages are made payable in Hamburg currency. It is difficult, perhaps, to reconcile some of the decisions which have been made on this subject. The case of Couneer *vs.* the steamtug *Griffin*, (5 Am. Law Register, new series, 45,) decided by Judge HALL, in the District Court for the Northern District of New-York, and affirmed by the Circuit Court on appeal; and the case of the ship *Rochambeau*, (26 Boston Law Reporter, 564,) would seem to sustain the views of the petitioners. But the practice of this Court has been to the contrary, even in cases of foreign seamen shipped abroad on foreign vessels under contracts in which the rate of wages was expressed in a foreign currency. (The *Isis*, before Judge BETTS, November, 1864; the *Tweed*, before Judge BENEDICT, February, 1866.) And I am satisfied that the weight of authority, both on principle and by precedent, is in favor of the view which has prevailed in this Court. (Metropolitan Bank *vs.* Van Dyck, 27 N. Y. Rep. 400; Wilson *vs.* Morgan, 30 Howard's Pr. Rep. 386; Swanson *vs.* Cooke, 45 Barb. S. C. R., 574; Kempton *vs.* Bronson, Id., 618.) When the amounts due to the petitioners in coined money of the United States are ascertained, according to the evidence which shall be given as to the commercial value of the mark courant of Hamburg in the coined money of the United States, they will be entitled to a decree for the payment of those amounts in United States currency or legal tender notes, dollar for dollar, without any allowance for any premium on such coined money or any depreciation in the value of such currency or notes.

If the parties do not agree on the amounts due to the petitioners on the principles thus declared, there must be a reference to a Commissioner.

Mr. James K. Hill for the petitioners; Mr. Charles M. Da Costa for the claimants.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—COLLISION—DAMAGES—FREIGHT.

Isaac Pratt, Jr., vs. The Bark Herring.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report in a case of collision. The facts sufficiently appear in the decision:

BLATCHFORD, J.—I think that the libelants are entitled, as part of the damages sustained by them by the collision, to an allowance on account of the freight their vessel was earning at the time of the collision on the cargo she was in the act of carrying. The libel expressly claims as damage the loss of the vessel and her freight, and states the aggregate amount of such damage at a larger amount than the Commissioner has reported it to be. Upon the well-settled principle of allowing to the injured party, as damages, in cases of collision, an indemnity to the extent of the loss sustained, the freight which the injured vessel was in the act of earning and has lost, is allowed as a just measure of compensation. (The *Gazelle*, 2 W. Rob., 279; Williamson *vs.* Barrett, 13 How., 101, 111.) But this must be net freight, not gross freight. There must be deducted from the freight the vessel was engaged in earning, the expenses she would have incurred if the voyage had been successfully performed, and which expenses would have diminished by so much the gross freight. In the present case the amount of freight allowed is $1,040. The exception to the Commissioner's report is to the allowance of freight to that amount. The $1,040 is the gross freight, as testified to by the Master in a deposition given by him for the hearing on the merits. The questions as to the amount of the freight, and as to what was the gross freight, and what were proper deductions from it, and what was the net freight, were not raised before the Commissioner. Hence the error in his report. Substantial justice will be done by referring the case back to the Commissioner for reëxamination on further evidence by both parties, in accordance with the principles of this decision. Order accordingly.

Mr. Heath for the libelants; Mr. McCarthy for the claimants.

PRACTICE IN WAGES CASES—NO ARTICLES.

George O. Stanley vs. The Schooner Mary M.—This libel was filed in this case by a seaman to recover wages, and process was issued against the vessel in his favor, without either giving any security for costs or issuing any preliminary summons. The vessel being seized, her owners moved to set aside the attachment. The libel alleged that the libelant did not sign shipping articles.

BLATCHFORD, J.—As the libelant did not sign any shipping articles, the act of July 20, 1790, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 131,) does not apply to this case. That act (sec. 1.) provides that a seaman who does not sign an agreement in writing or in print, such as the act prescribes, shall not be bound by the regulations contained in the act. In the absence of the restrictions imposed by that act the libelant had a right, on the facts set forth in his libel, to his immediate suit *in rem.* against the vessel. (The *William Jarvis*, Sprague's Decisions, 485.) I do not think the case is one in which the libelant ought to be required to give security for costs. Motion denied.

Mr. Lankree for the libelant; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the owners.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REVENUE OFFICER.

David Stern, proprietor of a bonded warehouse in the Seventh Congressional District, was arrested and taken before the Commissioner, charged with attempting to bribe a revenue officer. The evidence went to show that the prisoner offered $2,000 to the complainant if he would surrender the keys of the place to him and go away, so that a large quantity of whisky then in the store might be surreptitiously removed to another building. The defence is that the offer was made for the purpose of testing the officer's honesty and that there was no intention on the part of the accused to do anything wrong in the matter. The Commissioner held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Barnard.

ACTION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO DISSOLVE THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.—This action has been commenced by Attorney-General Martindale, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, to dissolve the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and annul its charter. The complaint alleges that in the month of September, 1865, this Company sold its steamships and all other property with which it had maintained a line to Aspinwall, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for 10,000 shares of full-paid stock and 10,000 of scrip stock of the latter company, none of this stock to be transferrable or sold by the Atlantic Mail Company without the consent of the Pacific Company until Dec. 1, 1868. This sale is alleged to have been made for the purpose of securing to the Pacific Company the monopoly of the California trade and is alleged to have been accompanied by an agreement on the part of the Atlantic Company not to run steamers on the California route for which it was chartered. These acts are claimed by the Attorney-General to amount to a surrender of the corporate privileges of the Atlantic Company—the purposes of the incorporation of the Company having been to run a line of steamships to Aspinwall, and that right having been abandoned by this sale and agreement. It is contended that this investment of the capital of the Atlantic Company in the stock of other companies and its abandonment of its corporate privileges for the period of one year, have subjected the Company to the statutory action for its dissolution by the Attorney-General.

A preliminary injunction has been issued restraining the Directors of the Company from selling or disposing of the property of the Company, and from removing its books and papers during the progress of the suit.

The motion of the Attorney-General to make this injunction perpetual was returnable yesterday, but, on motion, the argument was adjourned till the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

Attorney-General Martindale and Messrs. Rapallo and Spencer for the motion, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel opposed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

SUIT TO RECOVER FOR A WIFE'S BOARD—CURIOUS CASE.

Mary F. Sisson vs. James Mackintire.—The complaint in this action alleges that the defendant "James is indebted to her, Mary F., in the sum of $500, for the work, labor, skill, care and attention rendered by plaintiff in and about the treatment and care of the wife of said defendant, James Mackintire, in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867; also, for board, washing and lodging supplied to the wife of said defendant." The account stated is as follows: To medical treatment of defendant's wife, $150, November, 1866; medical treatment for lung fever, $75; four weeks' board and washing, $40; medical treatment of defendant's wife from January to March, 1867, $90; board, washing and lodging for three months, $120; also, $25, money advanced to the wife. The complaint further sets forth that in 1865 defendant deserted and abandoned his wife, who was then residing in the town of Woburn, Mass., and that plaintiff rendered the services and furnished the food and lodging, as above stated, while the wife was in this abandoned condition and actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

The defendant, in his answer, denied every material allegation. On the trial, the plaintiff's counsel proved his claim to the amount of $500—which is the most that can be recovered in this Court—and then rested.

Mr. Mackintire, the defendant, then testified that the reason he had not paid the board-bill, &c., was that a number of Spiritualists had seduced his wife from her allegiance to him; that she became no longer a good wife to him; and that she refused to cohabit with him in such a home as he could provide for her in Massachusetts. Witness said he was no Spiritualist; he did not believe in their doctrines; they were dangerous, his wife had been corrupted by them, &c.

It appeared in evidence that the defendant, McIntyre—or Mackintire—and his wife were married about 25 years, and that a short time since, a Mrs. Catharine Sherman, the reputed adopted daughter of the defendant, has, subsequently to the separation of the husband and wife, assumed the control and management of the husband's business; she, Catharine, held the lease of a house at No. 26 Indiana-place, Boston, Mass.; that the husband was in the wine business, more or less, and also conducted a farm at Woburn, Mass. The plaintiff's counsel laid much stress on the position that the place which defendant proposed to furnish to his wife for a home in Boston, was one where mistresses were kept, and therefore not suitable for a respectable woman.

Judge HEARNE, in charging the jury, said he would instruct them only on the questions of law involved; the facts of the case were wholly for them. The state of things was indeed an unhappy one. The husband, as matter of law, is bound to provide a home for his wife and his minor children, if he have any. This is Gospel, and it is good law. The home must be as good as his circumstances in life will admit, and it must be a respectable home; it must not be the resort of people of doubtful morals, or of suspicious characters. If the husband did not furnish such a home and make such provision for the support of his wife as he could, under all the circumstances, then his wife had a right to use the credit of the husband to obtain for herself the necessaries of life; and those who trusted her under such a state of facts, could collect their bills of the husband. When a man marries a woman, he takes upon himself the high moral and legal obligation (among others) of supporting her according to his means. If he will not do it voluntarily, the law may be applied to compel him to do it. This, said the Judge, is the law, and as to that I am in duty bound to instruct you. All the questions of fact I leave to you; I don't wish to invade the province of the jury. After a consultation of a few minutes, a verdict was returned of $500 for the plaintiff—the full amount claimed. To this the Court added the usual allowance. For plaintiff, E. W. Dodge and B. D. Penfield, for defendant, P. J. Joachimson.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ann Davis, Deceased.—Thomas Pickard, a legatee under the last will and testament of Ann Davis, deceased, having presented a petition to the Surrogate for the payment of the legacy bequeathed to him by said will, and a citation having been issued requiring John T. Davis, the executor of said will, to render an account, said executor, having brought in the account, claimed that the will admitted to probate was void, for the reason that the deceased, subsequent to the execution of her said will, married again.

By the Surrogate—The will of Ann Davis was revoked by her subsequent marriage, and must be set aside on the accounting. The duty of the Surrogate is to declare it revoked so soon as the facts of the case appear to him; the subsequent marriage of Ann Davis only appearing on this accounting. Ann Davis died intestate, without issue. Her husband is entitled to her personal property and her real estate goes to her heir-at-law.

N. A. Chadsey for petitioner; Townsend & Mahan for John T. Davis.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

McDonald *vs.* Nye, Demarest *vs.* Barclay, White et al. *vs.* Fowler, Bixby *vs.* Hubbard, Durant *vs.* Einstein, with $10 costs. Van Buren *vs.* Phelps, Jr., Rothschild et al. *vs.* Moser et al., Mackey *vs.* Mackey; order to be settled on notice. Manly *vs.* North American Lloyds Steamship Company; motion for judgment granted. Same *vs.* Same; same decision. Pinney *vs.* Hard, Pike et al. *vs.* Neill et al., Gentle *vs.* Orne, Wood *vs.* Belden; motion granted for first Friday of October Term. Davis *vs.* Lockwood et al.; motion granted for third Friday of June Term. Coffin *vs.* Ellis et al.; motion granted on plaintiff's stipulating not to call witnesses as to defence set up in the answer. Parker *vs.* Hohenstein; motion for attachment granted. Van Winkle *vs.* Kocher; motion granted on payment of costs, of entering judgment and of motion $10: judgment and execution to stand as security, and defendant to answer in ten days. Finch *vs.* Hughes; granted for second Friday of June.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Aitken *vs.* Lamont. Emberson *vs.* Chittenden. Lyon et al. *vs.* Ezekiel; motion denied with leave to renew on disclosing defence. Wright, &c., *vs.* Rowland; motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs. Milleson *vs.* Corwin. Draper et al. *vs.* Peru Iron Co.; motion denied, costs to abide event. Wolf *vs.* Flanders. Lichtenstein *vs.* Fox. Morra *vs.* Morra; reference ordered. In the matter of the application of the receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, for directions, &c.: I think the tax is to be paid in the first instance, as entitled to priority.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Pratt, Read & Co. *vs.* Pratt, Smith & Co.; preliminary objections overruled; the usual order for filing interrogations, and that plaintiff answer, &c., will be granted. Henderson *vs.* Egan; motion granted; order to be settled on one day's notice. Wilcox *vs.* Carrington; motion denied, and $7 costs to plaintiff to abide event, with leave to defendant to renew on affidavit on payment of costs. Gedney *vs.* Donnelly; motion denied without costs. Bragin *vs.* Cobb; motion denied without costs. Oberlander *vs.* Spriggins; the papers on which the order was originally granted are needed.

By Judge Brady.

McClelland *vs.* Hope; two orders settled. Beatson *vs.* Perkins; allowance of 5 per cent. to plaintiff's and $100 to defendant's attorneys.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. Five prisoners were remanded and one discharged under suspended sentence.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

REMANDED.

James Williams was arraigned for picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Brothman, of No. 35 East Eighteenth-street, while that lady was riding in one of the Third-avenue cars on the 25th ult. The prisoner plead guilty and was remanded for sentence. He is a well-known thief, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary by Justice Dowling on the 22d of March last, for one year, but the convict, after spending less than a month at the Island, made good his escape therefrom, and was not seen again by the Police authorities until the time of the commission of the crime for which he was convicted by his own confession yesterday. The accused is also known by the *aliases* of James Johnson and James Eagan.

David Worth pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person, preferred against him by Mr. Paul E. Bernard, of No. 203 Lewis-street. The accused attempted to pick the complainant's pocket while riding in one of the cross-town railroad cars, on the evening of the 13th of May last. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Rogers was placed at the bar for trial on the charge of picking the pocket of a passenger on one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars, at an early hour on the morning of the 13th of April last. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

William Cute, indicted for stealing a manila hawser, worth $40, from the barge *Lady Van Rensselaer*, on the 19th of May last, pleaded guilty to the charge. The theft was witnessed by Henry Doran, Captain of the barge, who saw the prisoner throw the stolen hauser into a small boat beneath the pier. Remanded for sentence.

John Lyon, a newsboy, was charged with the commission of a crime against nature, alleged to have been perpetrated upon a boy named Eugene Curtis, of No. 30 Pell-st. The prisoner plead guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.

Matthew O'Connor was tried upon a charge of malicious trespass upon land, having squatted in a shanty which he built, upon the ground of a Mr. Thomas J. McCahill, at the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. The prisoner was notified repeatedly of the illegality of his occupation of the ground, but under advice of counsel he refused to remove, and hence the arrest and trial.

The clause of the act of 1857, under which the prisoner was tried reads as follows: "Any person who shall intrude upon any lot within an incorporated city without license or authority of the owner, or place on it any hut or structure without such license or authority, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished," &c.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The accused was then discharged under suspended sentence.

Just before the adjournment of the Court a member of the bar addressed the Recorder, stating that a Mr. Rufus L. Dickerson, a respectable representative of the legal profession had been notified by Mr. Vanderpoel of his indictment by the Grand Jury, now in session, for an alleged conspiracy, with other parties, by which his client, a prisoner charged with felony, was permitted to escape by means of "straw bail." He desired that the Court would permit Mr. Dickerson to remain at large upon his own recognizance, as he was a man of great respectability, and not guilty of the crime alleged against him. His Honor refused to grant the request.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5, 1867.

$60,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	108	3	Amer. Ex. Co.	66
7,750	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62, Small	109¾	200	U. S. Express	69
			100	Canton Co.	43
25,000	do	110	200	do	42⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65, New...Sm	108⅜	100	West. U. Tel.	42¾
			200	do	43
50,000	do	108¼	200	Quick. Min.	24
24,000	do	108⅜	350	Boston W. P.	25
152,000	do	108⅜	100	do	24¾
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	99½	100	do	24½
1,100	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C. Small	99½	100	Pacific Mail	134½
			100	do	134¾
2,000	do	99⅝	100	do	135
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	68⅛	400	do	134¾
4,000	do	68	300	N. Y. Cen.	98⅝
30,000	do	68	400	Erie R.	59⅛
20,000	do	67¾	200	do	59⅝
20,000	Missouri 6s	98	100	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅛
9,000	N. Car. 6s.—ex-c	49⅛	200	Reading R.	104
10,000	Virginia 6s, new	41	200	Mich. Cen. R.	110½
30,000	O. & Miss. C.	25	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛
3,000	do	24½	50	Clev., Col. & C. R.	98½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	95⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	34¼
1,000	Erie 1st M.	101¼	100	do	34½
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	97	1500	do	34
5,000	Chic. &Alt.In.B.	99	900	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58
5,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	111	100	do b30	58⅜
100	Bank of Commerce	118	200	Cleve. & Tol	115¼
150	Metropolitan B'k	131	200	do s60	114⅞
60	Shoe & L. Bank	110½	200	Chic. & R. I.	87⅛
23	Imp. & Trad.B'k	111¼	200	do	87¾
90	do	112	300	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
5	Am. Ex. Bank	115	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
30	Continental Bank	104	400	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	54⅝
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	64½	100	do c	54⅞
300	Adams Ex	63½	100	Pacific Mail	134⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s. New	68⅞	200	Reading R.	104⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	100	Chi. & N. W.	33¾
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	98	200	do	34
1,000	Morris &Es.1st M	94½	35	Ind. & Cin.	79
20	American Ex	66½	10	Chic. & Alt. R. Pf.	111⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	112⅛	100	Bos.Water P.	24¼
2,600	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62, Small	109¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅜
			75	do	98
25,000	do	109¾	400	Erie Railroad	59⅛
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	108¾	100	Hud. R. R. b10	104⅛
9,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New Issue	108⅜	300	Reading R.	104⅛
			100	do	104
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	68⅛
20,000	do	67	400	Ill. Cen. R.	119
2,000	Virginia 6s, new.	41⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	75⅞
10,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	98⅛	1200	Chic. & N. W.	34¼
			100	do s10	34⅛
150	Phenix Bank	106	600	do	34
10	Fourth National	107	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf	58⅜
50	Adams Express	63¼	100	do	58⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	30	100	Clev. & Tol.	114⅞
10	Quicksilver	24	200	Chic. & R. I.	88⅛
75	Pac. M. SS. Co.	134	100	do b10	88¼
200	do	134¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	43⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	75⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛	100	do	75⅞
100	Erie R.	59⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol	115¼
130	Reading R. b10	104⅛	800	Chic & N. W.	34⅛
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	68	200	do	34⅛
100	do b10	68	300	do b10	34⅛
100	do s10	67⅞	1300	do	34
100	Ill. Central R.	118⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	58⅜
1600	Chic., R. I. & P.	88	100	do s10	58⅛
200	do b5	88	400	do	58⅛
100	do	87⅞	100	do b10	58⅛
300	do c	88	200	do	58⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Ct. c	24⅝	200	Reading R.	104⅛
200	Canton Co.	43	200	do b3	104⅛
100	do b3	43⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	41⅛
100	Cum. Coal	30	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	66
100	Quicksilver b10	24	300	M. S. & N. I.	68
100	Adams' Ex. Co	62⅞	300	do b15	67⅞
200	Mar. Pref.	18⅝	100	do s5	67⅞
100	do b3	18⅝	100	do	67⅞
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	134	800	do	67⅝
50	do	134⅛	1300	do	67⅞
100	Mariposa Min.	6⅞	200	do b30	68
100	At. M. S. Co.	105	200	do s10	67⅞
100	do s10	104⅝	600	Cleve. & Tol.	115
100	West. U. Tel.	42⅝	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	87⅞
100	do b30	42¾	100	do b15	88
100	do	42¾	600	Chi. & N. W.	33⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛	1900	do	33⅞
200	do b3	98⅛	100	do s10	33⅞
100	do s15	98⅛	800	do s10	32⅞
100	do b3	98⅜	200	do b10	33⅞
200	Erie R.	59⅛	100	do c	33⅞
100	do s10	59⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	58⅜
1500	do	59⅛	600	do b3	58⅜
100	do b15	59⅜	100	do b30	58⅛
300	do	59⅛	600	do	58⅛
100	Hudson R.	104⅛	100	do b15	58⅛
100	do	104⅛	100	do	58⅛
100	do b10	104⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	75⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	43¼	100	M. So. & N. I. b4	68⅛
100	Pacific Mail	133⅛	400	do	68⅛
100	N. Y. Central b10	98⅛	1100	do	68
600	Erie R.	59⅛	200	do	67⅞
100	do b30	59⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	34
200	do b3	59⅝	200	do b10	34⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅛	200	do	34⅛
500	Reading R. s10	104⅛	200	do b30	34⅛
200	do b3	104⅛	200	do b3	34⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. b10	41⅛	200	do	34⅛
100	do	42	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	75⅝	200	do b15	58⅛
100	Pitts.F.W.&C.R.	97⅛	100	do b3	58⅛

WEDNESDAY, June 5—5 P. M.

The reported result of the Public Debt movement in May creates an agreeable surprise on the Stock Exchange, and has strengthened the Public Funds, especially for the new Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest. The very heavy Currency balances which the Secretary finds at his command at the close of the month, and the unexpected reduction in place of an apprehended moderate increase in the Public Debt, will tend almost immediately to relieve the Money market of all fear of embarrassment through the present month, if not for the entire Summer, growing out of the negotiations of the Government. The chief business of the Treasury in June will be the disbursement of its large Currency balances. These are said to amount to over seventy-two millions in all the Sub-Treasuries and National Bank depositories of the Government. The Sub-Treasuries hold a large proportion of Common Greenbacks, and these will be disbursed in like proportion, if preferred to National Bank Notes, to the holders of Compound Legal-tender Notes, due 10th June and 15th July, whenever presented, and the sooner presented the more acceptable to the Treasury. The payment of these Compounds, with the 19½ ℔ cent. accumulated Compound Interest, cannot certainly weaken the Banks that hold them, even as a reserve, while it will add largely to the ready means of their depositors, who now hold the Compounds as an investment. We are surprised that one of our cotemporaries should have argued this morning in the opposite direction; though we ought not to be, since the same authority, writing in apparent ignorance of his own Washington dispatches on another page of the paper, intimates that the Government is to come into the market as a borrower of Money in competition with the Merchants and Brokers. We report already a better supply of money to the Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent. Lenders who wish to place their balances where they will be employed for a week or ten days, or perhaps longer, without disturbing the rate of interest, are accepting 6 ℔ cent. on Government and other approved collateral, while 7 ℔ cent. is quoted as the rate from day to day. As remarked at the close of last week, the question is one of rate, for while the sales of 5-20s by the Treasury up to yesterday, and its inability to disburse as rapidly for 7.30s and Compounds cause the market to advance to 7 ℔ cent., lenders have not at any time been wanting to supply the demand. We look to see the rule of the Street reduced to 6 ℔ cent. by the close of the next week, if not sooner.

The reported large Gold Balances in the Treasury at the close of May have made the speculators for a rise in the Gold Room less anxious to increase their holdings at the going rates. One of the prominent buyers of last week has already changed his views as to the probability of advancing the price, while the Treasury holds $99,000,000, of which $82,000,000 or over is in the ownership of the Government, and there is no present demand for export beyond the June receipts from California, which promise to reach about $4,000,000. On the other hand, it is argued, that it would not be safe to look for much cheaper Gold this Summer should the preparations for the Fall importations continue to increase, as they promise to do, with the continued favorable prospects of the new crops and the relief from financial uncertainty and distrust felt by traders and manufacturers since the appearance of the recent letter by Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH.

In the Public Funds there was a further advance in the Consolidated 5-20s to 108⅛@⅜ including the July coupon. The transactions were large. The 5-20s of 1862 were ⅛ ℔ cent. weaker in the afternoon. The State Bonds fell off 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Tennessees on realizations on the rapid advance since last week. A number of the prominent Tennessee Railway Companies will make deposit of their quotas of the 1st July Interest on the State Debt, in New-York in place of Nashville, before the 15th June. The interest on the indorsed bonds of the Chattanooga and Nashville Road will also be ready.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share market fluctuated from ⅛@½ ℔ cent. through the day, the predominant feeling most of the day being bearish, though without bringing down prices materially. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	34⅛	34
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	N. West Pref.	58⅜	58⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88	88
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅜	Fort Wayne	97	97½
Erie	59⅜	59⅝	Pacific Mail	134⅛	134
Hudson	102⅜	104⅛	Quicksilver	24½	24
Reading	104⅛	104⅛	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	42⅝
Mich. Southern	68	67⅞	Mariposa Pref.	18⅝	18
Illinois Central	118⅝	118⅝	Ohio Certificates	25	24⅝
Pittsburg	75	75⅛	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	68⅜	67	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	132¼	Oregon W.L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ℔ cent., 1868	131	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	108
6 ℔ cent., cou., 1868	134½	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	114
6 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1881	108⅛	End. coupons.1871	114
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅝	5 ℔ cent coup., 1874	105½
5-20 cou., small	109⅝	End. cou., 1874	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅞	10-40 reg.	99½
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅞	10-40 coupon, small	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds.

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	103	Illinois War loan	101¼
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Indiana 5s	92
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n	85
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c	47½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	93	Virginia new bonds	40
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s new bonds	83⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	62
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	North Carolina, ex c	49
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	104	North Carolina, n. bds.	49½
Illinois 6s, cou., 1862	101	Missouri 6s	98
Illinois 6s cou., 1865	101⅛	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. Is.	82
Illinois 6s cou. 1870	101⅛	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is.	98
Illinois 6s cou. 18 7	101⅛	California 7s	121
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Irving	105
Merchants'	118	Metropolitan	131
Union	116	Nassau	105
America	140	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	121
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Continental	103½
Seventh Ward	108	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	108
Commerce	117½	New-York County	145
Ocean	101½	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	111½
American Exchange	114	Park	145
Bank of the Repub.	115	Central National	110½
Bank of North Am'a	108	Fourth National	106½
Hanover	118	Ninth National	118

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	79½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95½	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	69
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. '83	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f.'85	104½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	107½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & A., Inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending May 22 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,148,367	Increase	£2,412
Public Deposits	8,584,864	Increase	1,050,652
Other Deposits	17,185 452	Decrease	327,871
Government Securities	12,886,314	No change.	
Other Securities	19,122,324	Decrease	136,184
Notes unemployed	10,761,515	Increase	853,365

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,771,450, being a decrease of £413,055, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,664,068, showing an increase of £418,791 when compared with the preceding return.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,704,821 80, of which $300,600 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $328,000; Payments, $2,440,193 73; Balance, $128,068,746 37.

The Rochester *Express* correspondent, writing from Albion, Orleans County, June 1, says:

> "A very important decision was rendered by Justice MARVIN, (in the Supreme Court,) in relation to National Banks. He decided that a National Bank is a foreign corporation, so that, whenever a citizen of this State has a claim against a National Bank, at the time of issuing the summons or at any time afterward, and before a judgment, he may attach the property of such bank, and tie it up in the county. The question arose on a motion to set aside the attachment of the assets of the National Bank of Medina, made by the County Treasurer, before that bank had gone into liquidation."

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in May:

1867	$62,769
1866	100,961
Decrease	$38,192

For the month of May:

1867	$251,916
1866	325,110
Decrease	$73,194

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the fourth week in May:

1867	$116,327
1866	145,471
Decrease	$29,144

The balance sheet of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road is as follows:

Cost of road, its branches and extension		$19,576,094
In mortgages	$4,188,385	
First preferred stock	7,895,074	
Second preferred stock	4,315,476	
Common stock	2,029,778	
Bills and accounts payable	436,504	
Paid from income surplus	710,877	—19,576,094
The earnings of the year 1866, without the use of the completed extension into the City of Cincinnati, were		$1,220,411
At a cost, including rents, taxes, &c.		822,621
Net for mortgage interest, &c.		$357,790

The present year will probably test the ability of the Road, with its direct and independent extension into Cincinnati, and its station property at that terminus, together with new running arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio line, to earn a Dividend on the Preference Shares.

Mr. O. W. JOSLYN, No. 35 Broad-street, was to-day elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Splendid Crop Prospects.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Never before in the history of this country have the crops given such promise of plenty. The hay crop, one of the most valuable, is now beyond the reach of any ordinary calamity, and the yield will be unprecedented. Our City readers can hardly understand what an immense gain this is to the country. During the last season the farmers in many rural districts saw the bottom of their hay-mows for the first time in a score of years, and $40 to $50 per ton were often paid in the very heart of agricultural districts largely devoted to grass culture. The crop of 1860 was put down in the census at a little over 19,000,000: that of 1866, by the Agricultural Bureau, at 21,778,627 tons, valued at $317,561,837; but the yield of 1867 is likely to be over 30,000,000 tons, a gain whose importance can hardly be over estimated.

The wheat crop of the United States for 1866 is given by the Bureau at 151,999,906 bushels, valued at $383,773,646. The yield this season is still subject to more contingencies than the hay crop; but the testimony from all sections is more universally cheering and favorable to the largest estimates than ever before in our experience. The same is true of the corn crop. The yield of Indian corn for last year was given at 867,946,295 bushels, valued at $591,666,295. *For this year the promise now exceeds twelve hundred million bushels.* Other grains, and most of the fruits, are equally promising.

The effect of such a supply upon the finances of the country will be almost magical, unless counterbalanced by the grossest mismanagement of national affairs. We have seen a statement in print, intended to show that it made little difference to the country whether the yield of any specified crop was large or small, since the price was enhanced by scarcity, and as much was obtained for a small return as a large one. This sophistry is too transparent to need refutation. The relief to all classes of laborers and producers to be found in the overflowing abundance now promised never came at a time when it was more sorely needed. It should be accepted with devout gratitude, and a due acknowledgment of its divine origin. No heart should be untouched by the teeming bounty which breaks in so signally upon the generally despondency.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 2,665 bbls. Flour, 70 bags Corn Meal, 21,709 bush. Wheat, 81,297 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Barley, 81,297 bushels Peas, 23,081 bushels Oats. 89 bbls. Pork, 37 bbls. Beef, 160 pkgs. Lard, 1,811 bbls. Petroleum, and 250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 181 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and stiffly held, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been held very firmly, but has been inferior request. Middling grades closed at 27¾c.@29c., ℔ lb., on receipts of 2,882 bales, against sales and resales of 1,600 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,288
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	338,091
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	575,439
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	265,736
Exports since Sept. 1	389,329
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,743,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,345,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	290,000

DRY GOODS—Of the movements in this line, during the past week, the *Independent* gives the following article: "The dry goods trade throughout the country is at present in a state of collapse. Almost every fancy fabric in the market is offered at a price much less than its cost. Some quite desirable goods are sold at a loss of from 25 to 50 per cent. A few staple goods of both foreign and domestic manufacture are wanted at a profit, but the instances are very rare. Merchants and manufacturers are pressing sales with an apparent determination to clear out all Spring and Summer stock as rapidly as possible, and at the best prices possible. Jobbers are daily marking down their goods to meet the falling market. In ordinary times, they would make large purchases at auction; but in the present condition of things low prices are no temptation whatever. They frighten buyers rather than tempt them. From the interior of the country in all directions trade is reported dull and stocks heavy. Brown sheetings and shirtings have been dull all the week. Prices are weak, except for a few standard makes, which for the moment are steady. Bleached goods are sold only in very small lots. Prices are still tending downward. No large transactions could be made except at a considerable concession in price. Prints are wanted if the styles are right, but all others are neglected and lower. The market appears to be overstocked. Drills are inactive, both for export and home consumption. Stripes and Ticks are slowly tending downward. Denims are weak and neglected. Printing Cloths are not wanted, either for the Spring or Fall trade. Cotton Bags sell slowly, even at reduced prices. Corset Jeans are in moderate demand for immediate distribution. Ginghams sell slowly, but prices are pretty firm. Printed lawns in best styles are now wanted in small lots; others are a drug. Cloths are not yet wanted for the fall trade, and prices are nominal. Cassimeres of best Summer styles are in very limited demand for City and best interior trade, while others cannot be sold at scarcely any price. Carpets are steady in price and pretty active. Muslin delaine, flannels, and most other woollen fabrics are almost entirely neglected. The week closes dull, and merchants are now posting off their salesmen with samples in all directions, hoping to make sales in the interior, and thereby reduce stock."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day, at a further average reduction of 20c.@30c. ℔ bbl., the market closing very irregularly. Sales since our last have been 9,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$9 90; common to good Extra State at $10 10@$11; good to choice do. do. at $11@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 40@$12 35 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 85	@ 9 90
Extra State	10 10	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 40	@12 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 40	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 40	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 50

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales have been reported of only 270 bbls., at $10 70@$12 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 55@$15 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull at $12 50@$15 25 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at from $7 25@$9 40 ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, $5 80 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.; also 400 puncheons on private terms. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,050 bbls. and sacks, at $12 75@$14 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been pressed for sale and has been quoted much lower, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of only 11,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 20@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much lower in price, under a continued pressure to realize, in view of the reported heavy receipts from the Black Sea at Liverpool, the increasing receipts at all the leading home markets, and the highly favorable crop reports. The demand has been fair at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 20 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter for small lots, the bulk of the sales of sound having been at $1 12@$1 15; $1 22 for Yellow Western; 80c.@$1 05 for damaged mixed Western; $1 18@$1 20 for White Western, $1 20@$1 22, nominally, for old Mixed Western, a small lot of which was reported sold at a much higher price—a price about 2c. a bushel above the highest asking rate for round lots ℔ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, and Western have declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 81c.@84c.; choice Ohio, new, 86c.@86½c.; Canada, free, 85c.; State at 87c.@87½c., Pennsylvania at 86c.@87½c. ℔ bushel; sales 63,000 bushels. Barley continues in limited demand at former rates; sales, 2,500 bushels Canada West, free, $1 25 ℔ bushel; Barley Malt is buoyant; sales, 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 55. Rye continues very quiet, including Western at $1 65@$1 73, and State at $1 75@$1 78 ℔ bushel.

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to June 1, this year, is only about one-half what it was for the corresponding period in 1866 and 1864, and more than a million of bushels less than in 1865. There is a large deficiency in the receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats.

The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo from the West by lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of May, and since Jan. 1, 1867, as compared with previous years:

For the Month of May.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, Bush.
1858	208,931	2,514,672	3,560,432
1859	121,388	900,021	1,506,960
1860	166,058	3,521,335	4,351,625
1861	242,330	5,714,508	6,726,152
1862	406,609	6,813,451	9,846,474
1863	507,979	6,436,882	8,971,796
1864	351,644	5,928,423	7,686,642
1865	325,032	4,433,068	7,058,228
1866	149,975	5,978,533	6,728,408
1867	99,083	2,852,092	3,347,507

From Jan. 1 to June 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, Including Flour bush.
1860	262,961	3,774,202	4,789,257
1861	312,668	6,215,099	7,778,289
1862	636,329	8,706,968	11,888,583
1863	727,962	6,100,828	11,740,638
1864	508,793	6,355,891	8,899,856
1865	389,298	4,721,105	6,667,595
1866	196,262	6,346,348	7,327,658
1867	110,122	3,204,126	3,754,736

Canal Exports.

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from Buffalo from the opening of navigation, May 1 to June 1, from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, and from May 6 to June 1 in 1867:

Years.	Flour. bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour bush
1862	38,161	6,391,159	6,581,964
1863	87,088	7,437,083	7,872,523
1864	17,127	4,354,055	4,439,696
1865	86,500	3,607,278	3,804,778
1866	5,764	4,736,762	4,765,565
1867	24	1,298,013	1,298,133

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request, at $1 50@$1 60 for shipping, and $1 85@$2 05 local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair request since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been in demand and steady.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 87½@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 16c.@16¼c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, but closes rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,650 bbls., in lots, at $22 85@$23 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 95 regular way, $22 for one-year-old Mess, $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess ℔ bbl.; also, 1,250 bbls. new Mess, buyer's option, 10 days, at $23 05@$23 07½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite heavy at 8¾c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ℔ lb., sales 380 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive and somewhat nominal at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11¼c. for long Rib, and 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¾c., the latter rate for small lots. Beef continues quiet at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 245 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are more plenty and are heavy at $39@$41 ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Butter continues very quiet at 18c.@29c. for State, and 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy at 8c.@17c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and steady; sales since our last, 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@12⅜c., and 104 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12c. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 12½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15¾c.; Granulated, 15¾c.; Ground Sugar, 15¾c.; White Sugar, A, 14¾c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 13¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 134,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¼c.; also 81,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 180 bbls. Western in bond at 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bushels Peas at 1½d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese by steamer at 20s.; 300 tcs. Lard by steamer at 12s. 6d.; 30 tons Zebra Wood at 10s.; 70 tons Oil Cake at 6s. 6d. ℔ ton.; 320 Handspikes at 2d. each; 1,500 Oars at ¾d. ℔ foot. For Glasgow, by steamer, 18,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp, 686 bags Coffee by steamer at 30s. ℔ ton. For a Baltic port—a vessel from Philadelphia with Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl. For Marseilles—a vessel with Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. B. HARRIOT,
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business at No. 19 New-st.

(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HARDMAN & OSBORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
AARON HARDMAN,
GEO. L. OSBORN.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

AARON HARDMAN, Real Estate and House Agent. No. 136 Grand-st., six doors east of Broadway.

FRANCIS P. SAGE, JR., HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SAGE & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the same firm name. SAGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AS THE owner is leaving the City, a very stylish and prompt driving black Hambletonian horse, 16 hands high, seven years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be driven without blinds; a perfectly safe and reliable family horse; warranted to trot in 3:15. To be seen at the livery stable of E. Van Ranst, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

ELEGANT PARK AND PONY PHEATONS, coupe and Germantown rockaways, Victorias; fine top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap. TAYLOR'S No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 8 years old, over 15 hands, perfectly sound and gentle; a very fine road horse; price $300. Inquire of Mr. WATKINSON, at No. 11 East 28th-st., from 8 to 9½ A. M.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—NOS. 22, 24, 26, 27 and 29 Wooster-st.—Carriages and harness, new and second hand, No Broadway prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 27 BOND-ST.

DRY GOODS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER NEW STYLES OF
THE BON-TON
HOOP-SKIRT,
at prices from $1 50 to $3 50 each.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for
"CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!
A SPECIALTY
AT Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
the largest and most elegant stock in the United States of Summer Corsets,
and Summer Skirts.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

"MACKENZIE'S" SILK SACKS.
The "QUEEN," at $20,
The "ISABELLA CATOLICO," at $25.
The "MARIE STUART," at $30.
No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st.,
One door from Broadway.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1. $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

ROUND HATS.—MME. HARTLEY, No. 909 Broadway, is now disposing of her elegant stock of imported Bonnets and Round Hats at greatly reduced prices, previous to her departure for Europe. Customers' orders on Paris, through Mme. Hartley, must be in by Friday evening.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS ... $3 00 to $20
PANTS ... $2 00 to $10
VESTS ... $1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP
SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, Westchester County, 17 miles from New-York, (tide water,) with four run of stones, and turbine wheels, in complete order. Dock, large storehouse, miller's house. Can discharge cargo from boat to mill direct. Price, $15,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

$30.000 TO $50,000.—AN ACTIVE OR special partner wanted to supply changes to be made in an established wholesale drug business. Address, with name, S. H., Box No. 2781 Post-office, New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company is prepared to deliver during the present season of navigation from five to six thousand tons of old rails.
Parties desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of these rails can obtain full particulars upon application to the undersigned.
Parties tendering will be required to state the price they will give, and the places at which they will take delivery.
Delivery to be made on the frontier, the purchasers paying duties.
C. T. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
MONTREAL, May 28, 1867.

SEER SUCKER.
Four cases just received from Calcutta, for sale by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.

TO BUTCHERS, FRUIT DEALERS, MEAT AND FRUIT PACKERS.—Allow us to ask your particular attention to our patent refrigerator and preserving rooms, now being extensively used in markets, hotels, &c.; meats, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c., retain their natural freshness for weeks through the hottest and most changeable weather. For license to use, address CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 10 York-square, New-Haven, Conn., Treasurer and General Agent of the American Refrigerator Company of New-York, and Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Company of New-Haven.

TRIP TO ENGLAND.—A GENTLEMAN about to take a trip to England, would be glad to hear of some other gentleman bound in that direction, so that a mutually advantageous companionship could be formed for the voyage, at least. References exchanged. Address D. K., Box No. 850 New-York Post-office.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, west of Broadway. Sole Manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James and near Fifth-av. Hotel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, under the direction of Mr. L. F. Harrison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LA GARDERE and VISION OF THE DEAD. Principal characters by Mr. Studley and Mrs. Jones.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VENTRILOQUISM, SOMEBODY'S COAT, IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches are to last evening. Lord MONCK has been appointed Viceroy of the newly-created Dominion of Canada.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding between Prussia and France, the former Power refusing to comply with NAPOLEON's desire that it would agree not to arm the fortress of Rastadt.

A Zollverien customs system, embracing all of North and South Germany, has been formed.

The Assembly of the Grand Duchy of Hesse votes to join the North-German Confederation.

Queen VICTORIA is to have the Sultan of Turkey for a visitor some time in July.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent states that the Captain-General has issued an order suspending a previous order expelling from the Island the Mexican Republican Consul, ANTONIO HOFFMAN Y URQUIA. The cause of his being ordered away was the fact of his having notified the Spanish consignees of the mail steamers plying between Havana and Vera Cruz that their policies and clearances would have to be signed by him, as the Liberals were in authority in Mexico. The Spanish authorities did not recognize the Liberal Government of Mexico. Hence Mr. URQUIA's expulsion. The Bishop of the Havana diocese, who recently departed for Rome, took with him $50,000, which had been raised by subscription, as a present to the Pope. The Imperial Mexican sloop-of-war *Salazar*, had just arrived from the coast of Yucatan with the Mexican Republican schooner *Amelia* as a prize. The schooner was commanded by an American named KELLY, and at the time of her capture was on her way to Vera Cruz. It is thought that the Spanish authorities will recognize the vessel and cargo as a legitimate prize of the Mexican Imperial Government, and permit them to be sold. RISTORI is to appear at the Tacon Theatre, Havana, on the 1st of December.

The public debt statement for June 1, shows an unexpected reduction during May of $5,170,156 in the net obligations of the Government, funded and unfunded. In the details, as given under our telegraphic heading this morning, the principal changes as compared with the May exhibit are shown to be an increase of over $61,000,000 in the five-twenty six per cent. coin-bearing bonds, doubtless all in the form of the new issue of 1865. This increase is more than offset by the retirement of about $37,500,000 of seven-thirties, over four millions of compound interest notes, about a million of legal tender notes, and half a million of fractional currency, together with the addition of nearly thirty-nine millions to the currency reserve in the Treasury, during the month of May. The coin reserve in the Treasury stood at $98,758,418 June 1, against $114,250,444 May 1, the decrease being mainly accounted for by the heavy coin-interest disbursements of the month, which through the Sub-Treasury in this City alone exceeded sixteen millions. The matured debt was reduced over two millions in May.

The Constitutional Convention met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when several delegates who had not reported on the previous day were sworn in. A motion calling for the appointment of a Committee to report upon the propriety of adjourning to Saratoga was laid on the table. Mr. ANDREWS announced the death of Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOCK, who was shot at Stanwix Hall on the previous evening, and pronounced a feeling eulogy upon him. Others members spoke in terms of praise of the deceased member, and did not hesitate to denounce Gen. COLE as a cowardly assassin. A Committee of eight was appointed to accompany the remains of Mr. HISCOCK to his former home, and it was resolved that the members of the Convention should wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The Convention then adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, until this morning.

Mr. KANGABIE, the first Minister from Greece accredited to the United States, has arrived at Boston on his way to Washington.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived at Raleigh yesterday, whither he has gone to hold court. He was received at the depot by leading members of the Bar, many prominent citizens, and about eighteen hundred freedmen. A procession was formed to escort him to the hotel, and on his arrival there he briefly addressed the crowd, thanking them for the reception given him, and congratulating them on the return of peace.

From New-Orleans we have the report that Gov. WELLS has written a letter to the President, protesting against his removal, and another to Gen. SHERIDAN, denying that he was impeding the execution of the laws of Congress. Gen. LONGSTREET has published a letter, in which he says the Military Bill is a peace offering to the South, and should be accepted as such.

It is reported from Washington that THOMAS J. DURANT, whom Gen. SHERIDAN appointed to supersede Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, has telegraphed to Gen. SHERIDAN peremptorily declining the position.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met at Concord yesterday, and organized by electing Hon. WM. T. PARKER, Republican, President of the Senate, and Gen. GRIFFIN, Republican, Speaker of the House.

We are under obligations to Purser JAMES C. MATHER, of the Havana steamship *Columbia*, for late Havana papers.

LOCAL.

An adjourned examination in the Harrison-street arson case, in which WM. H. HORTON stands accused of setting fire to his warehouse, was continued yesterday by Justice HOGAN. Considerable evidence was taken showing the state of the floors at the commencement of the fire, and the location of the candles. The further discovery of forty-eight bales of cotton in Nos. 47 and 49, which had been stored at No. 50 Harrison-street, and insured therein by B. C. BAKER SON & Co., of No. 142 Pearl-street, was testified to by one of the firm. The case will be resumed on Friday.

The Board of Education met last evening. A report from the Committee on Teachers, increasing the salaries of the Principals and Vice-Principals of the Primary and Female Departments of Schools, was adopted. A requisition upon the Comptroller for $300,000 was ordered. The Auditing Committee's report of receipts and expenditures, showing balance in treasury of $26,437 39, was accepted and ordered on file. Other general business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

Yesterday the Board of Fire Commissioners held their weekly session. The Committee on the best mode of supplying material for uniforms, reported a plan which carried out will tend materially to the advantage in this respect of the men of the department. A resolution was passed providing that all members of the old Volunteer Department in good standing up to the organization of the new system be presented with honorable discharges.

The Paterson races, yesterday, were attended by an immense crowd, fully fifteen thousand persons being present. *Citadel* won the steeple-chase easily, beating *Birague* and *Brown Harry*; time, 11:37. The mile dash was won by PENNOCK's *Vandal* colt, beating *Redwing*, *Dot* and *Enchantress*; time, 1:49¾. *Delaware* walked over for the three-mile heat purse, and *Egotist* won the selling race, beating *Manhattan* and *Reporter*, in 2:21¾.

DAVID STERN, the proprietor of a bonded warehouse, was arrested yesterday for attempting to bribe a revenue officer to allow the fraudulent removal of a quantity of whisky from the establishment. The defence is that the offer was made for the sole purpose of testing the officer's integrity. The prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The American Institute of Homeopathy commenced its twentieth annual session yesterday. W. TODD HELMUTH, of St. Louis, Mo., was elected President for the ensuing year. In the evening the annual address was delivered by Dr. N. F. COOKE, of Chicago. The Institute will reassemble at 10 o'clock this morning.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port yesterday were: In the steamship *Helevetia*, Liverpool, 722; steamship *Baltic*, Bremen, 1,254; steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre, 285; ship *E. F. Gabain*, Bremen, 588; ship *Neptune*, Rotterdam, 52; bark *Meridian*, Bremen, 283. Total, 3,184.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday six cases were disposed of. One of the prisoners was discharged under suspense of judgment; all the others were remanded for sentence. Recorder HACKETT presided, and Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney, represented the people.

Yesterday WILLIAM NEWMAN, alleged to have been engaged in the riot of the 18th of March, in Grand-street, was before Justice MANSFIELD at Essex Market Court. He was required to give bail in $2,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church convened at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday. Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., was elected President; Rev. C. S. HAGEMAN, D. D., Assessor, and Revs. J. SEARLE and J. N. JANSEN, Clerks.

An action has been commenced against the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company by the Attorney-General of the State for violation of its charter.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Provisions and breadstuffs were again lower yesterday. Groceries were steady. Cotton was very firm. Freights were quiet.

The Convention—Suggestions Concerning its Work.

The Constitutional Convention is not destitute of outside advisers after all. The fragmentary counsel of the newspapers has given place to methodized suggestion and argument. Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, responding to a request of the Union League Club, has issued in pamphlet form "Reflections on the changes which may seem necessary in the present Constitution," thoughtful in their tone, pregnant with apt expositions of fact and principle, but making no pretension to thoroughness except on the points specifically touched. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presents the results of his investigations in the form of a plan of a constitution, brand-new in many of its parts, with an occasional argument packed between brackets. The judicial and legal branches of the subject were handled yesterday by a correspondent of the TIMES, with a degree of force which only professional familiarity can impart. The practical value of that contribution seems to indicate the superior efficiency, as aids to the Convention, of comprehensive statements of evils and their remedies, from pens specially acquainted with the questions separately discussed, rather than any general body of propositions from a single writer. In this way, the largest amount of practical knowledge might be rendered available. And yet there are many points, both in Mr. FIELD's "Suggestions" and Dr. LIEBER's "Reflections," which deserve careful attention.

The elementary truths with which Dr. LIEBER prefaces one portion of his discussion show by contrast the defects of the present judicial department. "Laws ought to be certain, both as to meaning and application; trials ought to be speedy; Judges ought to be independent; punitory laws ought to be mild, but undoubted in their execution." Reverse these propositions, and we have a correct representation of things as they are. The laws are uncertain in their application and inspire little confidence in those who appeal to them for justice. Trials, instead of being speedy, may be postponed on trumpery pretexts, and may be rendered uncertain in their results for an indefinite period; since the days of Lord ELDON in the English Court of Chancery, "the laws' delays" have been nowhere more painfully realized than in the State of New-York. A judiciary system which is altogether elective is incompatible with the performance of its highest functions. And penal laws, which are often thwarted by corruption, counteracted by delays, or defeated by by the arbitrary exercise of the pardoning power, lack some of the first elements of the "real justice" which alone imparts moral influence to the administration of law.

The principle of an elective judiciary is condemned, wholly, by Messrs. FIELD and LIEBER. The former proposes to revert to the system of nominating by the Executive the Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, to make the tenure of their offices contingent solely upon good behavior. Dr. LIEBER, again, insists that every consideration which should govern an intelligent people "seems to bid us return to the well-tried bulwark of constitutional life and existence—to the non-electiveness of the judiciary, and the appointment during good behavior." It is argued that the elective principle was introduced by politicians for political purposes, and not as a consequence of dissatisfaction with the former system—that it is kept up by politicians aided by the impatience and rivalry of lawyers—that it has not added to the dignity or efficiency of the Bench, but, on the contrary, has lowered both—and that its abolition would involve no encroachment upon the power of the people, who would be satisfied with the retention of direct control over the Executive and Legislature.

If an elective judiciary were now for the first time proposed, and these considerations were urged against the innovation, they would probably be deemed conclusive. No axiom is more sure than that an independent judiciary is "an indispensable element of enduring freedom." Nor can aught be much more certain than that Judges appointed with reference to their qualifications and holding office subject to the single condition of good behavior, will be, as a rule, more independent than Judges nominated in party caucuses, elected by virtue of party influence, and all the time alive to the fickleness of the popular will. But we are not at liberty to consider the question exclusively on its merits. The system has been forced upon us in the march of democracy, and we must deal with it as an existing fact, not as an abstract principle. It is not easy to take from the people a power to which they have become accustomed, or to overcome the interests and habits which have grown in the course of years. Besides, the elective system, with all its theoretical drawbacks and the abuses incident to an unscrupulous partisanship, cannot be truthfully called an unmixed evil. Here, with the thousand corrupting influences of a great city continually at work, we see the system in its worst shape. In other parts of the State we have reason to believe that, as applied to the interior Courts, the system has operated much more satisfactorily. Able and honest men have been elected to the Bench, and they have discharged its duties creditably. It may be that these are exceptions; it may be that in the progress of time the causes which demoralize the Bench in this City will degrade it in other localities; but at any rate the facts must be recognized, it the Convention would have its action ratified by the people.

The plan shadowed forth by our correspondent yesterday, affords what appears to be a sensible ground of compromise. He proposes that the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and shall hold office during good "behavior." The inferior Judges "might safely be elected, except in the large cities, like New-York." We pass, for the moment, the contemplated exceptions, because they may be more usefully considered in connection with the general question of city government, which ought not to be decided according to a strictly rural standard. This point aside, the line of distinction between nominated and elected Judges would seem to be fairly drawn, in the suggestion we refer to. The principle of Executive nomination, with a tenure above all the risks of partisanship, applied to the higher Courts of the State, would ensure material for those branches of the judiciary in which the lawyers and people would repose confidence, and at the same time would not appreciably diminish the range of electoral authority. On the other hand, by retaining the elective principle so far as the Judges of the inferior Courts are concerned, the democratic tendency of our institutions would be satisfied.

Any danger that might lurk beneath this modified condition of an elective judiciary might be lessened, if not altogether obviated, by a reform in the organization of the Courts, and the introduction of sounder limitations into the composition of our laws. The abuses of the Court of Appeals, the impediments invented to obstruct the course of justice, the multiplication and extravagance of costs, and many other of the features which render the system of laws and courts disgraceful to the State, are within the reach of the Convention. It is a mistake to suppose that an elective judiciary is the root of all our judicial and legal troubles, or is even their most formidable characteristic. The organization of the system itself is defective, and the method of its working is behind the requirements of a country where justice should be accessible and sure.

Any reform in this direction will be inadequate which fails to correct the abuses that are inseparable from the unrestricted exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive. With what consistency can we complain of the defeat of justice by the tricks of lawyers or the corruption of Courts, while the Governor may of his own will arrest the operation of justice and let knaves and felons loose upon the community? Dr. LIEBER's remarks upon this subject are among the most cogent of his "Reflections." He maintains, with a reasoning that is unanswerable, that the privilege now wielded by the Governor "is inconsistent with our polity; it unsettles the law and even administration of justice; it encourages crime by increasing impunity, and helps to efface that moral character of the community without which no freedom" can endure. The power must be vested somewhere, of course; but it should be associated with responsibility and with the assurance of investigation and discrimination which the interference of a single individual cannot give. Its exercise should be limited to cases in which the technicalities of law work injustice, and should never be permitted when justice may be frustrated, however strong be the feeling of the Executive. The consideration of the safeguards with which the authority to pardon should be fenced in, is a task which the Convention cannot properly evade.

The Miserable Jury System.

As usual on the opening day of the term of the Civil Courts, there was much time spent by the Judges on Monday in a vain effort to secure jurymen. After sifting the panel of one hundred names for each of the five Courts, it was found that only thirty-two men of the five hundred who had been summoned were available;—the remaining four hundred and sixty-eight being either classed as "not found," "excused for cause," or "fined $25 for non-attendance." Under this state of affairs four of the Courts adjourned over for one week in order that a new panel of jurors may be drawn and summoned.

Considering that the calendars of all the Courts are heavy, this virtual blocking of the wheels of justice is a sore evil for which the proper remedy should be provided. The Judges, we believe, are unanimously of the opinion that the fault lies in the selection of the names of jurors. This is only in part the fact. The main difficulty, we are satisfied, may be found in the division of responsibility—the great number of hands to which the jury service is intrusted. Let us illustrate by looking at the *modus operandi* of obtaining a panel. First, a list of names is prepared by the Commissioner of Jurors. Until recently these names have been selected at hap-hazard from the City Directory, instead of from the poll-lists and internal revenue returns, which might reasonably be supposed to indicate far better than the Directory the class of persons who possess the essential qualifications of jurors. This list, such as it is, next passes into the office of the County Clerk where the names are placed singly inside of a wheel, whence they are drawn and the panels are thus made up. After this operation the selected names are sent to the office of the Sheriff, whose duty it is to summon jurors and whose deputies ought to be active, honest and intelligent,—qualifications which experience proves are exceptional in the matter of serving the summonses.

Now, any citizen who desires to shirk public service of this irksome character must certainly possess very few friends indeed, if he pass into the jury-box through these separate and distinct official sieves, and he may justly be classed among the most miserable and destitute, if the yet one other remaining chance of exemption from duty, through favor of the Judge of the Court, be denied him.

Thus, the very persons best able to serve—the wealthy and intelligent men of leisure—are most apt to evade the duty by begging exemption, leaving the City, &c., putting the stress of the service upon the poor and ignorant, and "foreigners who can't speak the language of the country"—a class certainly less able to afford the time, and through whose incompetency arises a great part of the new trials and appellate cases in our Courts.

The present Commissioner of Jurors, who is new to his office, is sensibly alive, we learn, to the defects of the present mode of conducting the business of his Bureau, which were left as a bad legacy by his predecessor. He proposes to establish many reforms, and, in an official notice published in our advertising columns, draws attention to some important points which those liable to jury duty should heed. He explains to persons, who are by law exempt from service, the necessity of compliance on their part with the statute which makes it incumbent that they should appear before him and have their names placed upon his exempt list. The common practice of this class, when they are summoned as jurors, is to go to Court to be excused. Consequently their names are not erased from the lists, and they continue to be redrawn, and are subjected to the inconvenience of appearing to be reëxcused *ad infinitum*.

The entire system should be amended and placed under one responsible head. Jurors in Civil Courts should receive pay of $2 or $2 50 a day at least, as they do in other countries—the compensation to be furnished by the City; or, better still, by the litigants. The Kings County Law is a vast improvement on that of New-York, and is an acknowledged success. There, the lists are prepared and the jurors are drawn and summoned by the Commissioner; and the rules concerning exemptions, excuses, ward courts, &c., are plain, reasonable and comprehensive.

Until such alterations and improvements can be made in our system, the Judges should be chary in excusing merchants, bankers, presidents, directors, importers, and moneyed men generally; or, in cases where service is next to impossible, the fines should be scrupulously exacted and handed over to the Commissioner of Jurors to be used by him in obtaining the clerical aid which he is now said to need in making up his lists and completing his information as to the liability of citizens for jury duty. If all non-exempt persons who are summoned were compelled promptly to serve a term, (which should be made as brief as possible,) the duty would not be onerous. No one need be called upon oftener than once in three or four years.

Destruction of the Law Giving Liens on Vessels.

About two months ago we published the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Moses Taylor*, and took occasion to comment upon the law as laid down by that decision and upon its probable effect upon the law of our State giving liens upon ships and vessels. We said that it seemed probable to us that the effect of it would be to destroy our State Lien Law, as far as repairs and supplies to foreign vessels, collisions, pilotage, &c., were concerned, while it would probably not effect it so far as concerned supplies and repairs furnished to vessels owned within the State.

We hardly thought then that part of our views would so soon be confirmed, or that we should so soon be called upon to reconsider another part of them. But, so far as actions for collisions are concerned, a subsequent case decided by the Supreme Court, that of the *Ad. Hines*, has expressly decided the point. That was a case of a collision occurring on the Mississippi River, and of proceedings taken under a statute of the State of Iowa, which provided for the enforcement before the Courts of that State, of liens for collision, to collect the damages sustained. The question of the jurisdiction of the State Court was raised by the owners of the *Ad. Hines*, and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that the State Court had no jurisdiction, and that the law of Iowa, which purported to give such jurisdiction, was unconstitutional and void. The argument of the decision is briefly as follows:—The Judiciary Act of 1789, conferred upon the District Courts of the United States jurisdiction over all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and this jurisdiction is exclusive, so that the State Courts cannot have jurisdiction of them, for, by the Constitution of the United States, "cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" are embraced in the judicial power of the United States. A case of collision at sea is no doubt a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and this case, though occurring on the Mississippi River, is no less so, for it is no longer tide-waters alone which come within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the United States, but all the navigable waters of the country. The test is no longer the ebb and flow of the tide, but navigability.

It is plain that this decision overthrows our State lien law entirely as far as collisions are concerned. It is not entirely free from doubt, also whether it does not destroy not only the State lien law as to collisions, but also the power of the State Courts to entertain suit for them, even by personal actions. It is true that the Judiciary Act of 1789 saves to suitors in all cases "the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it." But the Supreme Court in the case of the *Moses Taylor* has said that what is saved is a "common law remedy," not a remedy before the States Courts. And the question will certainly have to be met whether this rule of law will not give to the Courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all actions for collision, for wages, for freight, for damages to cargo, for breach of passenger's contract and for many other causes of action which now, so far as actions against the person are concerned, are brought indiscriminately before the State or the Federal Courts.

Such a rule will produce an enormous increase in the business of the United States Courts, and will proportionately lessen the work of the State Courts.

But whether these decisions are to result in such a sweeping change of jurisdiction as that would be, can hardly be told as yet. The question now is, what is their effect upon our State lien law? That question has been already raised. Judge BARNARD, in our Supreme Court, has felt himself bound to hold the law unconstitutional and void, even in case of supplies furnished to a domestic vessel, and has so decided in the case of the *Josephine*. He did not, however, write any opinion. The same question is up also before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the case of the *Circassian*, and we hope it will receive a thorough discussion. No decision of the question probably will be satisfactory, now that the question has been raised, except that of the Court of last resort; and no pains should be spared to take the question there for as speedy a decision as possible. If that shall be held to be the law, mechanics who work on ships and vessels which go to sea, even though they are domestic vessels, and all who furnish them supplies, are entirely deprived of a security which they have had for seventy-five years. It behooves them all, now that the question is raised, to be exceedingly careful of their dealings, and until the question is settled, to act as far as possible as though it were sure to be decided against the lien.

It is even doubtful whether this destruction of the lien may not reach even further than to sea-going vessels under the force of the decision in the case of the *Ad. Hines*, that navigability is the only test of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, it is difficult to draw any distinction between vessels which go to sea and vessels which ply only on the Hudson River. Yet, unless there is a distinction to be drawn—if Judge BARNARD's views of the effect of these decisions shall prevail, no man who furnishes either work, repairs or supplies to any vessel whatever in this City, will be protected by being able to enforce a lien upon the vessel.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge BUSTEED, now of Alabama, formerly of this burgh, may be remembered by our citizens as liable now and then to be somewhat impulsive in his tone and language. It seems that he keeps up this habit somewhat in his new jurisdiction, and that one of the members of the Alabama Bar, T. H. WATTS, Esq., taking offence at something he had said, announced his purpose not to practice in that Court any more. The Judge thereupon wrote him a note, saying he couldn't allow that, and that he issued his "mandate" requiring him to revoke such intention if it existed. "The fact is," said the Judge, "I cannot spare you. Your usually genial manners, and your professional learning, make your companionship very desirable; and although you and I differ as to how lawyers and Judges shall respectively conduct themselves in Court, this need not provoke personal unkindness, and on my part shall not." Mr. WATTS couldn't resist this and came back, writing the Judge a note of acknowledgment, but telling him at the close that his manners were anything but agreeable to members of the Bar. So order reigns again in Alabama.

The era of boiler explosions seems to be again at hand. Mississippi steamboats are already heard from. Last week a locomotive engine on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad blew up near the station of Fairfax, demolishing the after part of the machine, tearing the engineer to pieces, killing the fireman, and causing great delays on the road. Yesterday we had news of another explosion on the Michigan Southern Road, killing two men and dangerously scalding a third. The recklessness of American railroad men is proverbial the world over, and familiarity with danger undoubtedly leads those driving trains to run them as carelessly as the roadsters used to push their fancy trotters on the old Bloomingdale pike. But for the explosion of a boiler there would seem to be no excuse. Neglect of duty on the part of the engineer, or ruinous parsimony at the hands of the Company, can alone account for such an accident, and it brings its penalty with it.

The landlord and tenant question, which is so largely at the bottom of the Irish troubles, is forcing itself upon the British rulers in regard also to England, where the landholders are contracting in number with alarming rapidity, and in Scotland, where the distress of the tenant-farmer class has made itself heard in the House of Commons. A bill has been passed to limit and control the landlord's "right of hypothic" or sequestration of lease, property and improvements for rent. The pernicious practice of putting up leases to the highest bidder has resulted in inducing poor tenants to offer extravagant rents, which have been accepted by landlords for the express purpose of forfeiture and foreclosure when high rates and bad seasons should have ruined the farmer. The bill mentioned does not more than half help the trouble, but it puts some restrictions on the landlord's power of seizure, and, what is better, brings the subject into sight and discussion.

It will be a wise political chemist who discovers the solvent that is to reduce the heterogeneous elements of South American races to peace. There is no peace for those unhappy countries, apparently. Chili, having rebuffed the Spaniards, is seething with internal dissatisfactions. Peru is trembling with revolutionary disturbances, her President and Congress being at loggerheads on the universal question of office-holders and appointments. The United States of Colombia are again all in a snarl, and this time over the five-million-dollar-bone thrown to them by the Panama Railroad. As for Mexico, the same old story of Spaniard and Indian, Churchman and Liberal, brigands and—other people, if there are any, has been gone over till the world is pretty well tired of it. Familiarity breeds contempt, and there is danger that the persistent reënacting of these stale tragedies will, ere long, cause them to be looked at as farces.

The reconstruction of the levees along the Lower Mississippi is a matter of so great importance, not only to Louisiana, but to the cotton interest of the whole country, that it is much to be regretted that the present disagreement between the civil and military authorities threaten to cripple the work. The last Legislature provided a loan of four millions for this purpose, but before the bonds were put on the market the great overflow destroyed the levees just finished. The first appropriation, therefore, will have to go for payment on the destroyed levees, while the two sets of Commissioners appointed make doubts as to the legality of the bonds unfavorable to their sale. However, the vigorous settling of differences by Gen. SHERIDAN will soon bring the Levee Boards on a common ground, and meantime further provision must be made by the State or the Federal Government, or both, to preserve the fertile bottom lands from abandonment.

We are beginning to get returns from CUSTER's cavalry campaign. So far, 300 men, with their horses and outfits, are said to have deserted. This will do pretty well to start with, especially considering that this disappearance has all taken place within a month, and the whole force was only from 1,600 to 2,000 strong. If one cavalryman in every five deserts in one month's campaign, easy arithmetic will show how many months it will require to dispose of the whole column. We are rather ahead of the Sioux and Cheyennes in the amount of lodges, horn-saddles, whetstones, frying-pans, wooden spoons and door-mats (of which latter we lately burned 251 in an Indian village) destroyed thus far in the campaign; but when it comes to the list of casualties, our "killed, wounded *and missing*" will be about 300 more than theirs. The fact is, desertions on the plains have been alarming in numbers for the past two or three years. Messrs. WILSON and WADE pointed out the fact in the Senate long ago, and showed that the colored troops, on the contrary, were always faithful. On the score of economy, at least, it might be well to employ colored cavalry against the Indians, letting the two races play out the game of *rouge et noir*.

In seeking to tear Ireland from the domains of the British Crown, the Fenians are fighting against fate. One of the most notable truths in history is the modern tendency toward territorial aggregation, to the union of homogeneous nations, and against their severance. A glance at the map of Europe alone will show how it has changed through the last few centuries. In the Italian Peninsula Venice, and next Padua and Verona and Florence, took Pisa. In the Spanish Peninsula the Crown of Castile was joined to that of Leon, the Moors were driven out of Spain, and the whole Peninsula soon contained but two kingdoms, Spain and Portugal, in place of many. In the British Isles, Scotland and England became Great Britain, and Ireland joined them in legislative union. France extended her sway over Provence and Bretagne to the British Channel and the Bay of Biscay. Russia has grown up under our own eyes, and has always gained territory, never giving it, till she parted with her American possessions in our favor. Austria has taken Hungary and Bohemia; Norway has gravitated to Sweden, the Belgian provinces to Holland. The great political scheme of 1815 to dismember Italy and Germany has been torn to shreds under our eyes, and both countries have swiftly crystallized to the normal law of consolidation of States. The truth of the general principle had been set forth by the historian ARNOLD as early as 1840; but even he could hardly have dreamed of the illustration which was offered when Piedmont, and Sardinia, and Lombardy, and Parma, Modena, Tuscany, the Papal States and Venetia successively grew together, until DANTE's prophetic dream became realized in the Kingdom of Italy. Prussia, too, has successively acquired Pomerania, the Rhine Provinces, Westphalia, Saxony, Hanover—in fact, the very phrase coined for the uses of the hour, "the Prussification of Germany," tells the story. This tendency of the age is wondrously significant. When the Southern States aimed at secession, they strove against destiny.

Some mystery still hangs over the French purchase of Mr. WEBB's *Dunderberg*? Why did France hasten to buy this iron-clad, when she now has in her ports and on her *chantiers* no less than eighteen iron-clads, ranging from the *Magenta*, of 6,750 tons, to the *Taureau*, of 2,450, and of the same general pattern (namely, the broadside-battery ship,) as this masterpiece of Mr. WEBB? These iron-clads are all covered with armor varying in thickness from four and a half inches, like the *Normadie's*, to six inches, like the *Heroine's*, and claim a speed of thirteen or fourteen knots, while some of them have actually traversed the Atlantic in a low latitude. Moreover, the French dock-yards are in fine condition for rapidly turning out many additional copies of their iron-clads. Why, then, this sudden desire to possess the *Dunderberg*? The secret we fancy to be that France bought the *Dunderberg* simply because she thought Prussia wanted to buy it. The Luxemburg war-cloud had just gathered black in the horizon, and the rumor (true or false) was current that Prussia already had an eye on the *Dunderberg*. When the rumor reached Paris, where a campaign by sea as well as by land had been projected, it was seen that Mr. WEBB's ship, in Prussian hands, would checkmate any blockade of Baltic ports. So, in hot haste, the Frenchmen took her: just as the rubber and sewing-machine men commence a suit at law by a retainer to all the patent lawyers whom their rivals would like to employ. Now that the Luxemburg cloud is dispersed, the Prussians will laugh at NAPOLEON's eagerness. However, the *Dunderberg* is, with her powerful battery, a vessel for the French to be proud of, and in case of another Luxemburg affair, will be handy to have in the fleet.

The announcement of the arrest of one NEWMAN, last Tuesday, on an accusation of having been a ringleader in the disgraceful riot of the Irish Societies on St. Patrick's Day, when the Police were assaulted with swords and sabres, reminds us that there has been an uncalled for delay in bringing the prisoners who were concerned in that outrage to trial. Surely there was never a case of crime where punishment should have followed swifter upon the offence. We suppose, however, that the same potent agency which permits this particular breed of citizens to occupy our streets for their holiday parade, to the exclusion, during their pleasure, of all legitimate business, is still shielding the ruffians from the just penalty of their murderous assault. The respectable portion of our Irish people, who certainly can have neither part nor lot in the attempt to cover up these offenders, ought to adopt measures to secure to them the punishment they merit. As the case stands a stigma and reproach is placed upon the name of Irishmen by all order-loving citizens.

It appears that Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs to military headquarters at Washington that returns of registration have been received from most of the parishes of Louisiana, and he reports that the greatest success has attended the work, and that the best of feeling exists among the people. It seems by the way things are proceeding in Louisiana that the Pelican State will be the first of the Southern States to get itself reconstructed under the Military Bill. We earnestly hope that everything may be properly completed in time for the State to present itself before Congress for admission at its session in December.

It is now twenty-two days since the capture and reported execution of MAXIMILIAN. It will be remembered that the news of the capture was official, and has since been confirmed by numerous dispatches; but the information of the execution was unofficial, and has yet received confirmation from no quarter. It is impossible to believe that we would not by this time have positive and official intelligence of such an event, if it really had taken place. We have a dispatch from the United States Consul at Matamoras, and also a dispatch from Gen. BERRIOZABAL at the same place, both dated the 21st of May, (six days after the rumored execution,) and though both of them announce the capture of MAXIMILIAN, neither of them makes mention of his death. If the news of the capture was conveyed from Queretaro to San Louis Potosi on the same day that it took place, we should think the news of the execution would have reached Matamoras in six days, had the circumstance occurred. It is now as at the beginning: the weight of evidence is against our giving credit to the report of MAXIMILIAN's execution.

The unexpectedly favorable exhibit of the public debt this month will prove a very agreeable study to the people of the United States. We had been led to expect a rather dismal report—principally by reason of the increase of expenditures in the War Department, and the decrease of revenues from internal revenue and customs. The fact that Mr. McCULLOCH can make such an exhibit at such a time as this will greatly strengthen our Government credit at home and abroad.

Brooklyn, while she is tolerably wide awake on most subjects, is decidedly old fogyish upon others. For instance, it required the perpetration recently of a most horrible, cold-blooded murder to awaken her to the necessity of lighting the street lamps at night. Heretofore, when the almanac advertised a moon in the heavens, lamp-lighters were at a discount. As a consequence, during the cloudy, rainy, misty nights this Spring, Brooklyn was as dark as a cellar, tempting thieves, burglars, highway robbers and murderers to their work. Now, however, the lamps are lighted, and the streets may be traversed at night with comparative safety. Yet, while with safety, not with certainty or satisfaction. It is not to be expected that in a growing city like Brooklyn, even the "oldest inhabitant" can be familiar with the thousand and one new streets and avenues which are being opened, and a stranger might go crazy before he could find his way about in the evening. New-York, for many years, has had the names of all its streets painted conspicuously upon the corner lamp-posts, where "he who runs may read" as readily at night as in the day time. Brooklyn, however, has none of this, and upon many of the corners no street name can be found even upon the buildings. It is only by dint of cross-questioning policemen and citizens that a stranger can find his way at all, and as ladies generally and some naturally modest men are too bashful to do this, an amount of useless wandering is performed in Brooklyn which might easily be avoided. The expense of putting the names of streets upon the corner lamps cannot be very great, and we are confident the taxpayers would cheerfully submit to it if the authorities would order it. We trust they will do so at once.

A paragraph has appeared in sundry papers to the effect that many post-offices in the South are "conducted by women." At first sight this would appear to be a good result of the extreme proscriptions of the various test oaths which have been applied to local matters throughout that section of the country. But the fact is, the women rarely do conduct the offices. In almost all the minor postal towns it has been found simply impossible to get men of sufficient intelligence to carry on postal duties who could take the oath, for in one way or another all were either in the rebel army or, the war once on foot, "sympathized" with their own friends. The way of "how not to do it" is therefore resorted to; some ancient dame or cripple takes the oath, receives the office and appoints as deputy generally the man who under the olden time of Democratic rule had administered the post-office for many years. So the technicalities of "loyalty" are fulfilled, and the people get a postmaster who understands his business and has some interest in serving his neighbors well.

Of all places in this country, California ought by this time to have become seasoned and tough against any possible excitement of "new diggings," for it has been through more wild experiences and rushed after more fallacious hopes than all the other States put together. In the early days, it was only necessary to suggest the suspicion of a shadow of a possibility of a fresh "discovery," to start thousands and tens of thousands along the trail and through the mountains till the new placer was swarming with eager prospectors; and when they had spent or gambled away about all the money they had brought from the last place, they scraped together enough to leave for another, and off they went. Gold Lake, Kern River, and dozens of names will recur to any Californian of ten or fifteen years ago. The Fraser River excitement reached even to New-York, to England, to Australia—and the vessels that sailed out of San Francisco Bay, black with clustering gold-hunters, came back with doleful tales of scarcity, hunger, exposure and distress. Each of the new found regions would have been rich and profitable enough, if approached with organization and capital, and worked with steady energy, instead of being overrun and wildly attacked by a horde of undisciplined and reckless prospectors. These recollections are prompted by the evidences of a growing excitement in California with regard to Sitka. The rumors of precious and useful metals and minerals, of furs, of fisheries, and of vague, barbaric wealth in a general way, are arousing something of the old Fraser River mania. If our California friends want to find these rumors true they must *keep cool*. "Fair and easy goes far in a day."

Nearly all the German, Norwegian and Swiss emigrants who are now arriving daily at this port push directly for the S ates of the Far West. The papers of Wisconsin and Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas are daily reporting their arrival, and their settlement among those of their kinsmen who have preceded them. We cannot but commend this example to the emigrants from Ireland and the British Isles, who are now arriving among us in great numbers. The worst place for new-comers is the crowded cities of the East. The best place is the rich agricultural regions of the Far West. The South will be a tempting field for settlers ere long.

An American who has returned from China urges through a San Francisco newspaper, that the commercial interests of the United States require that we "obtain a concession, *a la* England from the Chinese Government. Woosung, a flat neck of land at the junction of the Whangpoo and Yangtez Rivers, is the place for this concession. There is not a spot in China more admirably adapted for a great import or export trade. Why not, then, in view of our coming great commerce with China, make this an American Hong Kong?" In reply to this, and to many other suggestions of a similar nature about our acquisition of territory in distant parts of the world, we may say that a sufficient reason against such projects is found in the fact that the genius of our political system forbids our acquiring or governing distant colonial possessions. The theory of our Government is that all persons subject to its authority are citizens, possessed of equal political privileges, entitled to representation in Congress, guaranteed in all constitutional rights, and assured a voice in the control of all public affairs. It would be quite impracticable to establish American States in the Yellow Sea or in the Mediterranean—at Woosung or at Crete; but until we are prepared to establish an imperial or provincial system, and have American *subjects* as well as American citizens, we need not entertain the fancy of planting the stars and stripes very far beyond our own continent.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. WELLS BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

The action of Gen. SHERIDAN in removing Gov. WELLS has been the subject of much comment in official circles here. In military quarters the action is unqualifiedly approved, on the ground chiefly that SHERIDAN can be trusted for a safe and efficient administration of affairs in his district; and that he, being on the ground, knows far better what is necessary for an efficient execution of the law than any one outside of the State. WELLS seems to have no friends, and gratification is generally expressed at his removal. Gen. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, a cool and clear-headed officer, who has just returned from Louisiana and Texas, says that Gen. SHERIDAN's administration meets the warm indorsement of the best class of people in those States—those who are sincerely desirous of an early restoration to the Union and the speedy resumption of prosperity among the people. Two classes—extreme Rebels and extreme Radicals—do not approve his acts, for they are seeking in their own behoof, and not the good of the country; but the practical, sensible men of all parties are pleased with SHERIDAN's prompt action, and it is safe to say that this last removal will add still farther to the estimation in which he is held by the people he is dealing with, and that it will not prove an additional reason with the President in favor of his removal.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs as follows to Gen. GRANT, regarding the progress of registration in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 4.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:

GENERAL: Have returns of registration from most of the parishes of this State, also the reports of the officers supervising, and can report to you the greatest success and the best of feeling existing among the people.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement issued to-day exhibits an unexpectedly large currency balance in the Treasury, viz.: $72,666,164 98, against $33,838,558 24 on the 1st of May, with a consequent reduction of the public debt of $5,000,000. This balance accumulated by unexpectedly large receipts at the close of the month, but will not long remain at its present figure, as on the 10th inst. the Secretary will pay $10,000,000 of compound notes and accrued interest, and on the 15th inst. $9,000,000 semi-annual interest on the June 7-30s of 1868.

LOUISIANA POLITICIANS.

The Louisiana politicians are the most uneasy set that infests Washington. A very strong effort is now being made to secure the removal of R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster at New-Orleans, by suspension under the Tenure of Office Act. TALIAFERRO is one of Mr. LINCOLN's last appointments, and it is feared that the efforts to oust him may prove successful, although Hon. THOS. J. DURANT and R. KING CUTLER are opposed to it.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SUB-TREASURY.

It has transpired that when the special agents of the Treasury Department, Mr. J. J. KNOX and Mr. JAMES F. MELINE, Jr., arrived at New-Orleans to investigate the Sub-Treasury and National Bank affairs, certain parties approached the former with an offer of $100,000 if he would report matters "all right." Failing in this, a well-known newspaper editor and proprietor, who dabbles largely in politics and finance, went to KNOX and threatened him with the wrathful maledictions of his paper. This failing to deter the intrepid officer, the newspaper man attempted to tomahawk KNOX by telegraphing to the powers here, demanding his removal, but in so doing the King lost his own scalp. KNOX and his brother officer are still in New-Orleans in charge of the Government coffers.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city this evening is Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY, M. C., from the Newark District of New-Jersey. He expresses the belief that none of the New-Jersey members will appear here at the time of the July session.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of June, 1867:

Debt bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	15,325,641 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,746,350 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,092,640,600 00
Navy pension fund	12,500,000 00
Total	$1,602,643,941 80
Debt bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$13,722,000 00
Three years' compound interest notes	130,030,240 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	511,939,525 00
Total	$655,691,765 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	$9,713,020 32
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
United States notes	$373,209,737 00
Fractional currency	28,458,075 46
Gold certificates of deposit	17,323,980 00
Total	$418,991,792 46
Total debt	2,687,040,519 58
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$98,758,417 61
Currency	72,666,164 98
Total	$171,424,582 59
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,515,615,936 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of June, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above statement with that made on the 1st of May, it will be seen that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $61,440,600; the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $41,423,945; the matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $2,219,520; and the debt bearing no interest has increased $368,286.

The amount of coin in the Treasury has decreased to the extent of $15,492,026 48; the currency balance has increased $38,827,606 74—while the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury shows a decrease of $5,170,159 26.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the United States compound interest notes as they shall severally mature, by payment of principal and interest thereon to the date of maturity, on their presentation to the Treasurer, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY.

The large balance in currency, as shown by the public debt statement of the 1st of June, is caused principally from the receipts from miscellaneous sources and internal revenue, near the close of the month of May, being larger than was anticipated, as well as the necessity to prepare for the interest falling due in a few days on the seven-thirty notes and the principal of compound interest notes and the interest thereon, and also to meet requisitions expected in a few days from other departments.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a report from Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. SAMPSON, U. S. A., and Messrs. WM. M. WHITE and FRANK P. BLAIR, Union Pacific Railroad Commissioners, stating that they find the tenth section of 40 miles of that road, commencing at the 305th and terminating at the 345th mile-post, ready for immediate service and supplied with all the appurtenances of a first-class railroad, and therefore respectfully recommend the acceptance by the Government of said section.

CONSUL AT NEW-YORK.

The President has recognized CHARLES MALI as Consul of Belgium in New-York.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF LOUISIANA DECLINED BY MR. DURANT.

It is ascertained that Mr. DURANT this morning telegraphed to Gen. SHERIDAN, in response to the appointment tendered him by that officer as Governor of Louisiana, peremptorily declining the honor.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Commander GEORGE F. EMMONS, commanding the United States steamer *Ossipee*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of "West Entrance of Magellan Straits, April 16," that he left that place on the date of his dispatch, having removed over night to Sandy Point, where he communicated with the Governor of the Chilian settlement, and at his urgent request gave passage to one of his colonists to Valparaiso.

At Port Gallant Capt. EMMONS found the English brig *Julia Langley*, which had entered the Straits some weeks previous, and had put back from Crooked Narrows, where she had been menaced by the natives in their canoes. Assistance was tendered to the brig by the Commander of the *Ossipee*.

At the west entrance and all along the Straits the natives came to the side of the vessel in their canoes in an almost naked state, and were clamorous for tobacco and fire-water, offering a few skins, &c., in exchange.

They are becoming very bold and numerous since the Straits are now more frequented, and will give trouble to any vessel that may get on shore, or that is not manned with sufficient numbers for self-protection. Officers belonging to H. B. M. vessel *Warran*, now employed in surveying the Straits, were wounded by them recently.

Capt. N. COLLINS, commanding United States steamer *Sacramento*, under date of March 28, announces his arrival at Cape Town, west coast of Africa, from "St. Paul de Loo."

Intelligence has also been received by the Secretary of the Navy of the arrival of the United States steamer *Mohican* at Panama, *en route* to San Francisco. Officers and crew all well.

LOCKED SAFETY VALVES.

The following circular respecting the locked safety valve has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Saturday, June 1, 1867.

In order to remove all cause of complaint and secure uniformity among the several Inspection Districts in respect to locked safety valves, the commission convened by order of the Department to examine and report upon the life saving inventions, have examined such safety valves as were brought to their notice, and have approved the five hereinafter specified as meeting in the highest degree yet attained the requirements of the law. The results attained by the commission in this direction have been submitted to the Board of Supervising Inspectors convened in special session in Washington, and by it unanimously approved by a majority of the members of the board being present. At their request the Department now announces that henceforth any one of the valves herein specified may be used in any inspection district at the option of the steamboat owners, subject, of course, to the usual inspection and tests applied by the local inspectors, and to examination and approval, or disapproval, for special reasons, by the supervising inspectors. It is to be distinctly understood that these valves, though in their general character approved, are yet to be subjected to the most careful and exact scrutiny as to the quality of material and workmanship; and their sufficiency in each particular case to meet the demands of the law. It is also to be understood that this enumeration is by no means designed to exclude other valves, equally meritorious, that may be presented, but that supervising inspectors are required to afford to all such a thorough and impartial examination, and accept any that are found to possess merit equal to those now selected. The valves which have been chosen are: First, the American high and low pressure; second, the Robinson high and low pressure; third, the Farrar high and low pressure; fourth, the Mason high and low pressure; fifth, the McMurchy.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Major J. H. Nelson, Paymaster, granted thirty days' leave. Capt. A. J. McNelt, Forty-fourth Infantry, granted leave until June 25. Brevet Capt. Mason Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, relieved from recruiting service. Brevet Major C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, ordered to duty at West Point Academy. Brevet Capt. Joseph Keefe, Fifth Artillery, granted thirty days' delay in joining his battery. Private Ernest Canseler, general service U. S. Army, has been appointed a hospital steward, and ordered to duty in the Fifth Military District.

A Board, to consist of Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN T. HEAD, Surgeon; Brevet Major E. J. MARSH, Assistant Surgeon, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. WOODHULL, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to assemble at West Point, N. Y., on the 10th inst., to examine the physical qualifications of the members of the Graduating Class. On the completion of this duty a report of the proceedings of the Board will be made to the War Department, and a special report in the case of any individual thought to be wanting in the ability requisite for military service will be made. The same Board will continue in session until it has examined into the physical condition of all newly-appointed cadets who may present themselves.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Capt. McDOUGALL has been detached from the command of the *Pensacola*, on the reporting of Fleet-Capt. PAUL SHIRLEY, and placed on waiting orders. Fleet-Capt. SHIRLEY will take command of the *Pensacola*, in addition to his present duties as Fleet-Captain of the North Pacific Squadron. Surgeon NEWTON L. BATES ordered to the naval apprentice-ship *Portsmouth*. Second Assistant Engineer JOHN L. HONNUM ordered to the *Guerriere*. Acting Ensign GEORGE GERRARD, of the *Purveyor*, has resigned. Acting Ensign C. R. FLEMING ordered to the *Purveyor*.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

The Late Murder of a Member—Tribute to the Victim—The Members to Wear Mourning.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 5.

The Constitutional Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Several delegates who were not present yesterday, came forward and were sworn in. Mr. FRANCIS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain upon what terms full reports of the Convention can be published in two or more daily papers of this city.

The motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. A. POND moved that a Committee be appointed to report upon the propriety of adjourning the Convention to Saratoga.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS then rose to announce the death of Mr. L. HARRIS HISCOCK, of Onondaga. The deceased came here impressed with the responsibilities of his position. He was honored by the people of Onondaga County with many public trusts—first, as Surrogate, and then as a Representative in the State Assembly. In that body in 1866 he occupied a prominent position on the Judiciary Committee. He was returned to the Assembly of 1867, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which position he discharged with great ability. He had always maintained a character for integrity and honesty, and those will be the sincerest mourners around his bier who knew him best. He had been stricken down in the vigor of his manhood and usefulness. The event was a sad lesson to all, and should have its influence over his associates. It should remind us of the importance, under all circumstances, of the supremacy of the law.

Mr. ALVORD said he had often been called upon to come to the capital, but never before had it fallen to his lot to speak on an occasion like this. In the loss of his associate he had lost more than an acquaintance—he had lost a warm and confiding friend. His remains were about to be borne from the capital to mourning friends. Almost the entire population of Onondaga would be among those who would shed tears over his remains. He was deservedly esteemed by the people of that county. He was a self-made man. By his own exertions he had won a position in society which commanded general respect.

Mr. SMITH M. WEED said:

To receive tidings of the death of a friend was always sad, but to have a friend stricken down in a moment was terrible. Last evening he was strong and vigorous, and in a moment he was stricken to the death by the hands of an assassin. He felt it his duty to bear tribute to his worth. He had sat with Mr. HISCOCK in the Assembly for the last two years, and felt it his duty to bear testimony to his noble bearing, his pleasant manners, and kind and generous heart. Though differing with him on many questions of public interest, he regarded him as a personal friend—as a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and as one who had always discharged his duty to the people with a view to the public good. In view of the passions and faults that mankind is heir to, we ought not to judge, probably, him who has seen fit, in violation of the laws of God and man, to strike out the life of a fellow-being. The laws of man say that man shall not be his own judge of his real or supposed wrongs. The laws of God say "vengeance is mine." He who has killed an associate has violated both. We do not nor ever can know the thoughts and secrets of the heart of our friend, L. HARRIS HISCOCK. His lips are closed, his heart is still, and his manly form will soon be beneath the sod forever. We do not know the passions—the frenzies of him who did this terrible deed. But we do know that none but a coward's heart would plan, and murderer's hand would execute a deed like this upon an unwarned victim.

Mr. FOLGER offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, assembling this day in sorrow for the sudden and violent death of HARRIS HISCOCK, will, as a mark of respect for the dead, adjourn till Tuesday morning.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the Chair to accompany his remains to the place of his late residence, and to represent this body at the place of sepulchre.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this body wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the flag upon the Capitol be held at half mast until after the burial.

Mr. GREELEY hoped the resolution providing for the long adjournment would be stricken out, but that the other resolutions would be adopted unanimously. He hoped the committees would be appointed before so long an adjournment.

ERASTUS BROOKS hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a division. During adjournment the President could deliberate upon the appointment of committees, and he did not think that the business of the Convention would be delayed by the adjournment.

Mr. GREELEY said the President could not appoint committees as it was not yet known what committees were to be appointed. He hoped the question would be divided.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved to amend the resolution by by adding the words after the name of HISCOCK: "Stricken down by an assassin."

Mr. RATHBUN said—Whatever might be the opinion of individual members, it was not competent for this body to decide upon a question that should be left to the courts.

Mr. WEED hoped the resolutions would be adopted just as they were offered by Judge FOLGER, and that the amendment by Mr. TOWNSEND would be withdrawn.

Mr. TOWNSEND said he had offered his amendment in view of his own convictions. He had no mawkish sensations about calling things by their right names. He thought it due to the Convention to take such a course as will express its opinion with reference to the tragical death of one of its members. He had feared that the enormity of this appalling event would be worn off by time, and for one he had no hesitation in expressing what he had proposed. In deference to the opinion of others he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. FOLGER asked consent to amend the resolution to provide for adjournment to-morrow morning. He found he had drawn the resolution under a misapprehension. The President was not prepared to make his Committee. He would amend as proposed.

The President said that as no action had been taken on the resolutions the mover could withdraw them.

Mr. FOLGER then amended the resolution to provide for an adjournment until to-morrow, and they were adopted unanimously.

The President announced the following Committee under the above resolution: Messrs. FOLGER, UPDIKE, MERRILL, TUCKER, TAPPAN, VEEDER and BELL.

The Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Spring Meeting—Second Day's Racing.

The fine weather which was enjoyed on Tuesday, the opening day of the Paterson Spring Race meeting, was continued over yesterday. A more lovely day for the enjoyment of the sport could not have been desired, and with the attraction of the steeple chase before them, it was no wonder that the attendance was immense. Vast as are the resources of the Erie Railroad, they were taxed to the utmost to supply means of transit to the thousands who crossed the river *en route* to the race-course. Every train, from 8 o'clock in the morning up to the last special at 11:45 A. M., was filled with perspiring mortals, all patiently suffering the pangs of martyrdom attendant on their crowded condition, in their anxiety to witness the sport. Train after train discharged its living freight at the siding for the course by the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and still the cry was "they come." Large as the attendance has always been on the steeple-chase day at the Paterson meeting, that of yesterday far surpassed any of its predecessors. The field stand, the family stand, the club stand and the grand stands were all filled to their utmost capacity, while the array of ladies, in toilettes varied in color and texture, but exquisite in taste and beauty, was brilliant in the extreme. We think we do not over-estimate the vast assemblage when we say that fully fifteen thousand persons, in round numbers, were present on the track. The number of carriages and vehicles in the inclosure was unprecedentedly large, and the scene presented to the spectator from the grand stand was a truly magnificent one. The trees on the rising woodland that crowned the course were dressed in their Summer livery of green, affording a delightful relief to the eye that dwelt on the vast mass of surging humanity on the stands, the quarter stretch and the inclosure. Immense as was the attendance, we feel assured that next year we shall witness a still larger one; for the energetic managers of the Association are fully resolved to materially augment the value of the purses for the steeple-chase and hurdle-race events, so as to secure large entries, first-class horses and capital fields in these races, which are decidedly more attractive than the legitimate racing contests.

In our report of the proceedings in connection with the Derby in yesterday's TIMES, we unwittingly did injustice to a gentleman, Mr. A. J. MINER, the trainer of *Monday* and *Ruthless*, by stating that he had, through inadvertence or neglect, omitted declaring to the judges the horse that the stable intended winning with. We are assured that Mr. MINER went to the judges' stand for the purpose of making such declaration, but was met on his road by the gentleman who owns the horses, and by him told that such declaration was unnecessary. This view of the matter of course relieves Mr. MINER from the responsibility attached to the non-declaration of intentions as to winning horse.

The subject of the non-starting of Mr. ALEXANDER's horse, *Baywood*, in the Derby of Tuesday, and the betting between this horse and Col. BUSH's entry, made on the course, when the fact that *Baywood* would not start, without any positive declaration to this effect being made by the gentleman having charge of the horse, was freely canvassed among turfmen yesterday. The decision of the judges that all such bets stand, is not only opposed to racing usage and precedent, but would seem to open the door for an expensive system of fraud and injustice. The rule on the English turf, in play or pay races, is that all bets made on such races stand, except when they are made on the course, when they are not considered play or pay bets. A bet in which odds are laid against a horse on the track, even in a play or pay race, does not stand, unless the horse goes to the post, and bets in which one horse is taken against another are void unless both horses start. This rule is founded upon the sound racing axiom that "you cannot lose unless you have a chance to win."

THE FIRST RACE—THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The steeple chase was the first event on the programme, and was a handicap for all ages, for a purse of $750, with the entrance money to the second horse. The distance to be run was three miles, with twenty-seven jumps to be taken in traveling over it. The following are the entries and the weights at which the horses were handicapped:

Mr. Toler enters b. h. Zigzag, aged, 166 pounds.

Dr. Kerwin enters b. g. Citadel, 6 years old, 152 pounds.

Mr. Cameron enters b. h. Birague, 144 pounds.

Mr. Gates enters b. m. Black Bess, 130 pounds.

Dr. Underwood enters b. c. Jack Armstrong, 146 pounds.

W. R. Travers enters br. h. Brown Harry, 135 pounds.

Of this lot *Zigzag* and *Jack Armstrong*, both now in the same stable, and *Black Bess*, did not start, leaving *Birague*, *Brown Harry* and *Citadel* to contend for the purse. PEPPER, who so often piloted the famous mare *Nannie Craddock* to victory rode *Citadel*, once well known as the flat racer *Nightlock*; CASSADY was on *Brown Harry*, and MEDGELY on *Birague*. In the pools *Birague* sold for $375, *Citadel* $300, and *Brown Harry* $50. A fair start was had, *Brown Harry* clearing the first hurdle near the grand stand a length in advance of *Birague*, who hit it and knocked it down, evidently hurting himself in so doing. Going around the turn, *Citadel* went in front, and jumped the stone wall into the orchard first; *Birague*, who was next, refusing it, and *Brown Harry* following next after *Citadel*. The last-named took the sunk fence out of the orchard ten lengths before *Brown Harry*, who was soon afterward passed by *Birague*, whose rider had persuaded him to take the stone wall which he had at first refused. The next jump was a post and rails, and this *Citadel* took ten lengths before *Birague*, who was now fully one hundred yards before *Brown Harry*. The two next leaps were taken in the same order, till on coming to the double post and rails nearly opposite the draw-gate, and which *Citadel* took in fine style, *Birague* obstinately refused to jump, and his rider in disgust took him off the track. *Citadel* went over the water jump in front of the grand stand in magnificent style; as also did *Brown Harry*, but so far behind that it became a hopeless stern chase. The race now became void of interest to the spectators beyond watching the easy style in which *Citadel* took his jumps, and the cool manner in which he cantered over the ground, as if fully aware that there was no danger to be apprehended from his far back opponent, *Brown Harry*. The latter, on the last time round, took the wrong track, going on the inner instead of the outer course, but was sent back with proper instructions. *Citadel* came home an easy winner by nearly a quarter of a mile, and Mr. TRAVERS' horse, who had gone for second money, was doomed to disappointment after all, for he lost his leads out of his saddle-cloths, and was under weight when he came in. *Citadel* consequently took both first and second money. Time 11:37, awfully slow time, especially when compared to last year, when *Zigzag*, ridden by Capt. ELWES, ran the same course in 8:18.

STEEPLE CHASE.—Handicap for all ages, of $750. About three miles, two of which will be over a fair hunting country, with twenty-seven jumps; entrance money to go to second horse. Closed with five entries.

Dr. Kerwan enters b. g. Citadel; 6 years 152 lbs.	1
W. R. Travers enters br. h. Brown Harry; 135 lbs.	0
Mr. Cameron enters b. h. Birague; 146 lbs.	0
Dr. Underwood enters b. c. Jack Armstrong; 140 lbs.	dr.
Mr. Gates enter b. m. Black Bess, 130 lbs.	dr.
Mr. Toler enters b. h. Zigzag; aged, 166 lbs.	dr.

Time, 11:37.

THE SECOND RACE

was a mile dash for a purse of $300. The entries were Mr. PENNOCK's ch. c. by *Vandal*, 3 years; Mr. SANFORD's b. m. *Dot*, 4 years; Mr. T. B. READ's ch. m. *Enchantress*, 4 years old. In this race *Redwing* was a tremendous pot, selling in pools for $185; *Enchantress* $65, *Dot* $55, and *Vandal* colt $50. *Dot* was first off, but quickly resigned her lead to the favorite, who, however, did not maintain it long, as *Enchantress*, on passing the half-mile pole, was two lengths ahead of the party, the *Vandal* colt lying fourth. Half-way up the homestretch *Redwing* died away to nothing, and the *Vandal* colt coming with a splendid rush, cut down *Redwing* with consummate ease, won the race by three lengths, *Redwing* second, *Enchantress* third, and *Dot* a bad fourth. Time, 1:49½.

SECOND RACE—Premium of $200, for all ages, one mile dash, entrance money to go to second horse.

J. W. Pennock enters ch. c. by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave; 3 years old	1
P. C. Bush enters b. f. Redwing, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone; 3 years old	2
T. B. Read enters ch. m. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman; 4 years old	3
M. H. Sanford enters b. m. Dot, 4 years old, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White	4

THE THIRD RACE,

a three-mile dash for a purse of $500, was walked over by *Delaware*, the only entry, who seems to have the monopoly of walks-over for races of this kind.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a selling race of $300, for all ages, dash of a mile and a quarter. The conditions were: Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 (no entries for a higher price,) to carry their proper weights; those entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 lbs.; if for $600, 14 lbs.; if for $300, 21 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry to go the Society. The owner to retain his horse if it should not bring the price named in the entry. No penalties for other races won. Entrance money to go to second horse.

The entries were Mr. MORRIS' ch. c. *Egotist*, three years, $600; Dr. KIRWAN's ch. g. *Reporter*, aged, $600, and E. V. SNEDIKER's br. c. *Manhattan*, three years, $300. In the pools *Egotist* was a great favorite, selling for $250; *Manhattan*, $50, and *Reporter*, $25. The race was soon over, for *Egotist* made his own running, and won from end to end in 2:21¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling Race, $300, for all ages, mile and a quarter dash.

F. Morris's ch. c. Egotist, three years, $600	1
Dr. Kerwan's ch. g. Reporter, aged, $600	2
E. V. Snediker's br. c. Manhattan, 3 years, $300	3

Time—2 21¾.

To-day a splendid programme of racing is offered, comprising a hurdle-race, for which there are six entries, viz.: *Zigzag, Jack Armstrong, Citadel, Blackbird, General Williams* and *Birague* are entered. There is also a three-mile heat race, for which Col. McDANIELS is determined not to allow *Delaware* to walk over for the purse, for he has entered his b. c. *Dazzle* against *Delaware*. The Sequel Stakes have ten entries, of which lot Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BUSH and Mr. MINER will start. A consolation purse for beaten horses has *Mittie, Reporter* and *Dot* entered, and, with the bright prospects ahead, the mercury is certain to hold and increase its popularity.

The June Meeting at Jerome Park.

The following racing events will take place at Jerome Park Summer meeting, commencing Wednesday, the 19th inst:—

SECOND RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year-olds, distance one mile and five furlongs; subscriptions $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with the following entries:

1. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. c. DeCourcey, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone by Vandal.
4. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity.
5. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson.
6. A. Belmont's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya.
7. R. Underwood's ch. g. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katonah by Voucher.
8. John M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli, by Revenue, dam Topez by imp. Glencoe.
9. R. A. Alexander's blk c. Virgil by Vandal, dam Ansel, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
10. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. Yorke, by Planet, dam Albine.
11. T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatam, by Lexington, dam Laura by imp. Leviathan.

THIRD RACE—Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs; subscription $50, play or pay, with $700 added. Closed with the following entries:

1. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. St. Paul, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by Glencoe.
2. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f. Cycloid, by imp. Lapidist, dam Cyclone by Vandal.
3. F. Morris' b. f. Cleopatra, by Eclipse, out of Elly Rogers by Hermez.
4. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Puck, by Scythian, dam by Cripple.
5. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. Oberon, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe.
6. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Alice Jones.
7. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark.
8. M. H. Sanford's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Weatherwitch.
9. Thomas G. Bacon's br. f. by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze by imp. Albion.
10. Wm. Brady's b. c. Stickney, by Citizen, dam by Ownes.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Westchester cup, value $1,500, gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, 2¼ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 6 lbs. extra; of $1,000, 3 lbs. extra. Closed with the following entries:

1. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. h. Warminster, aged — years, by Newminster, dam Black Bess.
2. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 5 years, by Newminster, dam Jewess.
3. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court, 3 years, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.
4. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.
5. Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Satinstone, 4 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.
6. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity.
7. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 years, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson.
8. D. McDaniel's b. h. Dazzle, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Bettie Wards, dam by Whalebone.
9. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina by Boston.
10. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Julia by imp. Glencoe.
11. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam My Lady by imp. Glencoe.
12. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon.
13. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister by Omera.
14. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.
15. John M. Clay's b. c. Gilroy, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by imp. Glencoe.
16. M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet.
17. J. M. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon by imp. Glencoe.
18. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire.

THIRD DAY.

Entries for the Jockey Club Handicap.

A free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared; with $1,500 added—$300 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance, one and three-quarter miles; closed on the 1st of June with nineteen nominations; weights to be published on the —— of June; declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June.

1. Leonard W. Jerome enters b. h. Luther, 5 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.
2. John M. Clay enters b. h. Gilroy, — years, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.
3. M. H. Sanford enters ch. m. Earring, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright.
4. T. G. Moore enters b. h. Beacon, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, by imp. Yorkshire.
5. T. G. Moore enters b. c. Privateer, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
6. R. W. Cameron enters b. c. Hampton Court, imp., 3 years, by Young Melborne—Durindana.
7. R. W. Cameron enters b. c. Birague, by Newminster, dam Jewess, aged.
8. A. Belmont enters b. f. imp. Maid of Honor, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, by Bay Middleton.
9. F. Morris enters b. f. Ruthless, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity.
10. F. Morris enters b. c. Monday, 3 years, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson.
11. F. Morris enters gr. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, out of Fidelity, by Glencoe.
12. D. McDaniel enters b. h. Ripley, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina.
13. D. McDaniel enters br. c., 3 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by Albion.
14. H. C. Babcock enters br. h. Bourbon, aged, by Glencoe, out of Fleur de Lis.
15. T. B. Reed enters ch. m. Enchantress, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, by Glencoe.
16. T. B. Reed enters gr. c. Urbana, 3 years, by Breckinridge, dam imp. Lady Sykes.
17. J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by Glencoe.
18. J. S. Watson enters br. h. Delaware, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by Sarpedon.
19. J. S. Watson enters b. h. Capt. Moore, aged, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jennie Rose, by Glencoe.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The Celestial Empire and the Progress of Ship-Building.

The new and splendid steamship *Celestial Empire*, recently constructed at the ship-yard of Mr. W. H. WEBB, for the Pacific Mail Company, and an account of whose experimental trip on Tuesday was erroneously placed to the credit of the steamship *China*, (no such vessel being in existence,) is, without doubt, one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat. The *Celestial Empire* is the second largest vessel ever laid down in the United States. The first one of the same class was the *Great Republic*, being a sister ship, belonging also to the Pacific Mail Company. The latter, it will be remembered, sailed a few weeks since from this port to take her place on the newly-established line of the Company, to ply between San Francisco and China *via* Japan. In many respects these two vessels are nearly alike. From the fact alone that they are the largest vessels in the world, next to the *Great Eastern*, devoted to the passenger trade, and reflecting the highest credit upon our naval architects, shipbuilders and machinists, they are indeed worthy of more than a passing notice. They are conceded to be far superior in every sea-going quality to even the *Great Eastern* herself, and in speed and for the safety and comfort of their passengers, without an equal. The *Celestial Empire*, it is asserted by those most skilled in such matters, is by far the best ship of the two. A full description of her enormous dimensions has already appeared in these columns, but some idea may be gained of her vast size by contrasting even what we heretofore considered our largest seagoing steamers, by seeing them swinging at their anchors in the North River. There are none of the French or English steamers plying between this port and Europe with which we can institute a parallel to our new leviathan. Those of the Cunard line, and even those of the celebrated French line, look like fourth rate steamships alongside of this modern ark of the Pacific Mail Company, and as to completeness in detail, in her fittings and in the skill with which all her parts are joined and braced together, she seems a huge second edition of the *Dunderberg*, built, however, with a view to the comfort and safety of her passengers, speed and durability, rather than for war purposes. In the latter event, however, the *Celestial Empire* seems well prepared for action, should she ever be called upon to show her broadside of six one hundred-pounder Parrot rifles to the Chinese pirates. Neither the *Great Republic* nor the *Celestial Empire* has a superior in point of speed, the recent trial trip of the latter showing that she can run off seventeen knots with ease. The former has already demonstrated her qualities to the satisfaction of her builders, her machinists and her owners, and is now fast on her seething way to her destination. The flotative qualities of these mammoth ships cannot be surpassed, nor their improved mechanical arrangement of machinery and ingenious contrivances for insuring the comfort and safety of all on board from every incidental danger of fire and the sea—the means of ventilation are as perfect as science and skill could suggest. Throughout every part of the ship, even to the staterooms in the second cabin and on the lower decks, and in the steerage and hold of the vessel, fresh and steady currents of air are forced through by artificial means, and maintained at all times either in calm or boisterous weather. The temperature of the engine-rooms, suffocatingly hot in most of our sea-going steamships, so far as these leviathans are concerned is kept almost as cool and pleasant as on the saloon deck. It would seem almost impossible in this respect for any of the offensive and sickening smells arising from bilge water, coal gas and the drainings and sweatings of the ship's hold, even to penetrate those parts of the vessel set apart for passengers, or in any wise affect certain descriptions of freight, such as silks, teas, sugars and provisions generally, which constitute the bulk of offerings in the China trade, and which in many vessels in this trade is oftentimes a serious matter. The credit of introducing all these novel appliances and improvements, with many others of no less importance adopted in the general internal arrangement and detail of these vessels, properly attaches to Mr. W. W. VANDERBILT, the General Superintendent of the Pacific Mail Company. To his ingenuity and inventive faculty much of their success is due; while to the Novelty Iron Works belongs the credit of placing on board these ships marine engines which work as smooth, and apparently with as little friction as the best marine engines ever constructed, some of which are the boast of England the world over. In this respect, and for compactness, our American machinists are ahead of the old country. By a most perfect system of steam-pumps, and WOODWARD's famous syphon-pumps, the *Celestial Empire* is enabled to discharge her own weight of water in the remarkable short space of seven minutes, or, in other words, six thousand tons of water in as many minutes. The cabins are now being fitted up in a splendid manner, with water in each state-room, bathrooms adjoining, and every convenience that may be found in a first-class, fashionable hotel.

As soon as the finishing touches are completed, the *Celestial Empire* will be opened for a few days to the inspection of the public, at the Company's wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River. She will probably sail for her destination about the 20th inst.

The Pacific Mail Company have already ordered the construction of three other steamers of the same character and class as the *Celestial Empir*. The drafts for them have already been laid down, and the work commenced in right good earnest.

Interesting to Passengers from Europe—Note from the Appraiser.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The large number of families belonging to the United States, now traveling or absent in Europe, suggests the importance of calling attention to an erroneous impression which prevails, even among well-informed merchants, as to the right of bringing in certain kinds of personal effects free of duty. There is no law which authorizes any one to bring in articles which they have purchased or procured abroad, unless on payment of the regular duties. The fact that these articles are for personal or family use, and not merchandise, makes no difference, except in certain specified cases. There will probably be not less than 10,000 persons returning to the United States within the present year, who will bring with them, on an average, $200 worth of new clothes, silks in the piece, or fancy articles, the regular duties on which will amount to nearly or quite one million of dollars. It is just as well that the parties interested should know beforehand that every dollar of these duties will be exacted and must be paid, before their trunks and packages can get through the hands of the Customs officers.

The following articles, with the restrictions mentioned, are admitted free:

Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, not machinery. The term "wearing apparel" embraces articles either used or ready for use, such as it would be supposed the station in life of the party in possession would entitle or require him or her to make actual use of. And such articles not obviously excessive in quantity or quality, when satisfactorily shown that they have been in actual use by the owner, may be admitted free of duty. Other personal effects, not merchandise, are understood to be such articles as either sex have occasion to make use of, such as combs, brushes and other articles of the toilet. Professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment are understood to embrace such books or instruments as would naturally belong to a surgeon, physician, engineer or scientific person returning to this country, or immigrants from abroad coming to the United States to settle.

The exemption of household and personal effects from duty extends only to household effects which have been in use in the family for at least one year, and to such only of the personal effects as have been in actual use prior to the shipment from the foreign port.

Jewelry, when worn, and of such a description and quantity as befits the station of the possessor, may be admitted free of duty.

Plate and other household effects must have been in use abroad one year to entitle them to free entry, and the initials or other marks are not to be considered as proof of its having been so used.

Presents, other than such as are exempted by law from duty, or paintings and statuary imported as objects of taste, are liable to duty.

Passengers returning in any of the regular steamers, who wish to avoid detention or trouble, will do well to have a list of all the dutiable articles which they may have in their trunks carefully made out, with the cost of each separate article. They will usually be met on the wharf by Custom-house officers, and on handing them such an inventory, the goods can be appraised, the amount of duties quickly ascertained, and they can be paid on the spot. The duties will usually not vary much from fifty per cent. on the value of the articles. Silks pay sixty per cent. and woolens something more; other goods generally from thirty-five to fifty per cent. These duties must be paid in gold.

The Collector and Surveyor of the port will do everthing in their power to facilitate the passage of the personal effects of passengers. But the passengers themselves must do their part if they wish to avoid annoyance or detention.

THOMAS McELRATH.

APPRAISER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1866.

Removal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES are now for sale or to let, at

No. 1,141 BROADWAY, corner 26TH-ST.
Silk, Cotton, Needles, Soap, Oil, &c.
Operators sent into Families.
J. T. ELLIS,
Formerly No. 839 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

The Proprietor of a leading Southern paper, having a good circulation, doing a good business, would like to procure a party with moderate capital, as a permanent partner; the best of references given and required. Address GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

Breast milk for infants (a perfect substitute) and nourishment for mothers is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's formula,) 57 Cortlandt-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway,

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Cheering Facts for the Bilious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective *compels the organ to do its duty*. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; if there is side-ache or back-ache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored. In brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, *a cure is certain*. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

A—No. 575 Broadway,

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at

BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S,
No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Sideboard and Parlor Safes. Also, second-hand Safes for sale cheap, at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes and Cards in the City.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

BANGS—O'CONNOR.—On Tuesday, June 4, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, CHARLES W. BANGS to MARY E., daughter of Francis B. O'Connor.

BENJAMIN—RODGERS.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Rev. WM. H. BENJAMIN to ISABEL, daughter of the late Dr. J. Kearny Rodgers.

BLAGDEN—WHITE.—At the Presbyterian Church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Blagden, of Boston, SAM. P. BLAGDEN to ANNIE C., daughter of Ezra White, Esq., of this City.

CHAPIN—CHRISTY.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, H. JUDSON CHAPIN to LIZZIE A., only daughter of Thomas Christy, Esq., all of this City.

CHEESMAN—POLLOCK.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Mr. OSCAR CHEESMAN, of this City, to Miss HATTIE F., daughter of the late James R. Pollock, of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELL—OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, June 4, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Jno. Andrews Harris, of Philadelphia, JAMES CAMPBELL to HELEN WARNER OAKLEY, youngest daughter of the late Richard Oakley, all of this City.

DUMMER—WOOLSEY.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Geo. H. Peeke, CHAS. H. DUMMER to LUCINDA L., daughter of Capt. Chas. A. Woolsey, all of Jersey City.

GILLESPIE—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. F. Morgan, D. D., JOHN C. GILLESPIE to ANNIE G., daughter of the late Alfred R. Mount.

HOPPING—DE GRAW.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, GEORGE W. HOPPING to LAURA, daughter of J. Lawrence De Graw, all of New-York City. No cards.

HOWELL—NORWOOD.—On Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Mr. Sabine, RICHARD STOCKTON HOWELL, of Philadelphia, to MARY TALLMADGE, eldest daughter of Andrew G. Norwood, of this City.

KNIGHT—COMSTOCK.—At East Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Jno. J. McCook, assisted by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., HENRY HOPPIN KNIGHT, of Brooklyn, to AMY, daughter of William G. Comstock, Esq., of East Hartford, Conn.

LINDSAY—CARKEET.—At Rahway, N. J., Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rector of St. Paul's Church, WM. LINDSAY, of New-York, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Richard Carkeet, of Natchez, Miss.

STOCKING—PLATT.—On Sunday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Mason, D. C. STOCKING, of Norwich, to Miss ELENOR PLATT, of this City. No cards.

UPDIKE—MABBATT.—On Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., CHARLES M. UPDIKE, of Chicago, to SARAH MISSILLIER, daughter of Samuel B. Mabbatt, Esq., of this City.

VAN WART—STEVENS.—On Tuesday evening, June 4, at Calvary Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, Mr. IRVING VAN WART, Jr., of New-York, to MARIE DE GRASSE, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Stevens, of Albany.

DIED.

BURLINGAME.—On Monday, June 3, at Chicago, Ill., on her way home from Minneapolis, KATE, third daughter of Brown and Fanny Burlingame, aged 34 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Owego papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Elizabeth, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, CATHARINE, wife of James R. Clark, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KESSMAN.—On Wednesday morning, of heart disease, Dr. CHARLES KESSMAN, of Cassel, Germany.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 396 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

LAMONT.—On Tuesday, June 4, after a short illness, ROBERT H. LAMONT.

His friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 59 Lexington-av.

MOOD.—On Tuesday, June 4, MARY, wife of Peter Mood, and eldest daughter of James B. Oakley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 4 P. M. Friday, from her late residence, No. 61 Morton-st.

PRICE.—WILLIE W., infant son of Walter W. and Constance B. Price, aged 13 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 259 West 11th-st., late No. 53 Hammond-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, WM. WILKINSON, aged 59 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,291 Fulton-av., above Hunter-st., on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, June 4, GEORGE N., son of the late Richard S. Williams, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Wallace W., and brothers-in-law, Wm. Montross and John E. Bigley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL—[No. 139.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Second-street, North River, age not known, stout built, hair gone, five feet eight inches high. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue woolen jacket, no vest, cloth pants, coarse shoes, high heels, copper nails. Body been in the water two or three months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Temporary office at the Ninth National Bank,
No. 363 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.—The second installment of 15 per cent. is due and payable this day at the office of the Company as above.

Subscribers should present their receipts that this payment may be receipted thereon.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will remain open at the Ninth National Bank only a short time longer.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SHARES $100 EACH.

The Stock is mostly subscribed and applied for. Those who wish to subscribe will please do so without delay.

The charter is unusually guarded, making the public quite secure in any deposits made in the institution, or any trusts committed to its charge.

THE CHARTER AND FRANCHISES ARE VALUABLE.

We have great confidence in the success of the Company, and believe that an Investment in its Stock will prove profitable.

Full information will be given by calling at the Ninth National Bank, or by writing to the Commissioners there. Small subscriptions as well as large ones are received.

The payments will be as follows:

June 5, 1867, 25 per cent.	Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of payment.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY O. CARTER,
Commissioners.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and, at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the first two weeks in May were $113,000. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

THE ESTERHAZY DIAMONDS.
TIFFANY & CO.

Invite inspection of a remarkable importation of precious stones, the larger portion of which is from THE COLLECTION OF THE PRINCE ESTERHAZY, recently sold in London. Persons desirous of possessing GEMS OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT AND ASSOCIATION, should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 11, and will continue to make his regular weekly visits every Tuesday.

CRESYLIC SOAP.
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

OPEN AT LAST.
CHAMPLAIN CANAL OPEN.
JUNE 5.

Merchandise, &c. will now be forwarded with dispatch to Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, by the NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Office No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 6, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

THE SILVERED SKIRT IS DURABLE, elastic; is not easily soiled. Manufactured at No. 223 East 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY, JUNE 8:
A PAINTER'S CAMP,
IN THREE BOOKS.
BOOK 1—IN ENGLAND.
BOOK 2—IN SCOTLAND.
BOOK 3—IN FRANCE.
By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.
In one volume, 16mo. Price $1 50.

The author relates his experience during a camping-out tour in such an instructive and delightful manner as to charm all his readers.

READY JUNE 15:
CURIOUS MYTHS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
By S. BARING GOULD.
One volume. Price $1 50.

New Editions of our Popular Publications:
ECCE HOMO. 21st 1,000. Price $1 50.
ECCE DEUS. 8th 1,000. Price $1 50.
MADAME RECAMIER'S MEMOIRS. 5th Edition. Price $2.
ALGER'S GENIUS OF SOLITUDE. 4th Edition. Price $3.

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, post-paid, by the publishers. ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

UGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,

available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and

their correspondents.

BALTZER & TAAKS.

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden.
Dusseldorf,
Florence,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim.
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SELMA CITY, ALA., BONDS.

Holders of past-due coupons will please deposit the same with us, and receive in exchange the new 8 per cent. bonds.

H. AMY & CO.,
No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.

By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND- holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BE- COME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108½	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	112	112½	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20 " new, '65	108¼	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116½
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
Gold	136⅜	136⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	115
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114½

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES
OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS
AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7-30's PURCHASED
AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes,
June 5, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 75 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $.15 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.95 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

B. MURRAY, JR.,

BROKER IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

NO. 27 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.

WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

---

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
TYLER, WRENN & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS,
WANTED BY
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignees of Sackett, Belcher & Co., Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, New-York City, the following stocks:

Shares.		Par value.
2	of the Clinton Hall Association	$100
5	of the Washington County R. R. Co. of Texas.	100
46	of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne R. R. Co.	50
173	of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago R. R. Co.	50
10	of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co.	10
10	of the Monroe and Erie Plank Road Co.	25
8,000	of the Star Gold Mining Co. of Colorado	—
3,600	of the Central Gold Mining Co. of Colorado	5

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Assignees.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTER- EST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

THE ADVERTISER, A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange, would like to make an arrangement with an established house to represent them in the Board. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, G. L. O., Box 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99½ and accrued interest.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 7th to 15th inst., both days inclusive, for an election, to be held at the office of the Company, at Hawley, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., from 7 to 8 A. M. ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

CLIPPER SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for election of officers and other business, will be held on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at the office of Yates & Porterfield, No. 115 Wall-st., New-York, at 2 P. M. By order L. D. YATES, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The new Banking-House of this Institution, now opened, being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR-PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD OFFICE, CINCINNATI, May 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (exclusive of the Income Tax, which will be paid by the Company,) has been declared, which will be paid to Eastern stockholders on and after the 20th June, in New York funds. Those who have not given a standing order will be remitted to on request addressed to the undersigned. S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board can be obtained with a small family at No. 203 Clinton-st., corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn; Southerners or strangers visiting the city will find this a delightful location for the summer, and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARDING—AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (late Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.) To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING a first-class house, will let a few rooms, with use of parlors, to one or more gentlemen, with board, if desired. Gentlemen desiring the freedom and comforts of a house of their own can be perfectly suited; location and all appointments first-class; unexceptionable references required. Address F. D., Box 137 Times Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST- class house, delightfully and centrally located, will let a few furnished rooms, with first-class board if desired. No other lodgers. Address A. D., Box No. 163 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL BLOCK, 23D-ST.—A small family will rent a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, without board to gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire of KING & CO., Office No. 9 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 56 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished suites of apartments to let, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French cuisine.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in private house No. 20 Ridge-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Apply at No. 20 Ridge-st., or No. 141 Bowery, in store.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD TO GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upwards for single rooms at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner of Laight; transient board, $1 50 per day.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, large and very pleasant rooms to let, with board; location very desirable; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN HARLEM will let to two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if required, a furnished or unfurnished room; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 1,684 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FUR- nished second floor to let, will let, without board, for $70 per month; or parlor and bedroom, with board, $16, and hall-room $8. Apply at No. 332 East 19th-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW pleasant rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Apply at No. 76 Perry-st.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, furnished rooms for single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class. Call after 2 P. M.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —Furnished rooms to let; good locality; the rooms are pleasant and airy and newly furnished; terms moderate; with or without board.

A SMALL BEDROOM, FOURTH FLOOR with board, can be had by applying at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

NO. 214 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —To let two neatly furnished rooms on second or third floor, with or without board, in a private family.

NO. 34 WEST 44TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with full or partial board, at No. 19 St. Mark's-place; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 9TH-ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS without board at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FUR- NISHED rooms to let by a family residing at No. 40 East 26th-st., near 5th-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR single gentlemen, without board, 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN SUITE OR SEPArately, without board. At No. 110 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., north side—Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES OR more, within two or three hours of City; part cleared; where there is plenty of water, (for yachting,) fishing and shooting; state what kind of fish and game can be got in the season, and in what quantities; large house and small barn. Price not over $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE, FOR THREE OR FOUR months, a gentleman's furnished country seat, with garden planted: one within a mile of Stamford preferred; family small, and no children; satisfactory references given. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290, stating location and price.

WANTED—A SMALL NEATLY-FURNISHED cottage for a gentleman, wife and two children, or a suite of rooms with board in vicinity of City; 1 or 1½ hours' ride by rail or steamboat. Address, stating terms, &c., J. L., Box No. 921 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house, below 14th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, by letter only, HALLETT, care American News Company.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE care of for the Summer, by a respectable man and his wife; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 336 10th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, will be opened about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, will be open from June 15. This house commands a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, &c., and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea bathing, &c. As there is no bar all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.

M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—AT NYACK ON THE Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, accessible by boats and cars, and delightfully located on the bank of the river, will open June 10. Choice rooms can now be secured by early application on the premises, or No. 37 West 30th-st. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., with stable attached; the house is 33.4 in width, with extra lot on the rear, on which is a first-class brick stable; the house has a brown-stone front, and was built to order of the best materials, and has every modern convenience. For further particulars and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOT ON 8TH-AV., the best site and finest view of the Park. Sold for cash. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE PLACE IN Brooklyn; house 40x40, wing attached, all the modern improvements, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fruit of every variety; twenty minutes of ferry; 30 full lots. Apply to or address T. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Lather's Hill, adjoining Winyah Park, a few moment's walk from the New-Rochelle depot. The house is a fire-proof Tuscan villa of 20 rooms, furnished, having all the modern improvements; conservatory, bath-rooms, orchards, &c. From the tower and lawn an extensive view is had of the Long Island Sound and surrounding country; the healthy location renders it peculiarly desirable for Summer or Winter; the building is heated and ventilated in the most scientific manner by steam. Apply to Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st.

TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN HARRISON-st., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Depot, a newly rebuilt substantial cottage house, containing nine rooms, embowered in fine old fruit trees, (apple, cherry, pear and peach;) lot is six-tenths of an acre; beautifully situated; fine garden plot; strawberries, grapes, currants, &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy locations in this splendid street; will be rented from 15th of June to 1st of May next at $65 per month. Inquire of CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st., or on the premises, or of H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET—ON HARLEM RAILROAD, THREE-fourths of a mile east of Katonah depot, one and a half hours from the City, a large three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, with one or more acres of ground; garden planted; plenty of shade; carriage-house, stables, &c. Address E. J. PURDY, Katonah, or R. J. BOTTIMORE, No. 229 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT office, in one of the best locations for business in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway; the office may be entirely disconnected from the store, if desired, it having a separate entrance from the street; some storage room may be had, if wanted. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A beautiful residence on Great Neck, Long Island, easy of access by railroad and steamboat; house fully furnished, together with stables, lawn, garden, grapery, &c. Will be rented reasonably. For terms, apply to W. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER AN ARTIST'S furnished cottage on the Hudson; three and one-half hours from the City; charming location, fine river and mountain view; contains fine collection of pictures by the first American artists. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, at Port Washington Landing, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, 30 miles from New-York; frequent communication with the City by railroad and boat. Apply to MOULTON BROS., No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF GROUND, A new house, containing fourteen rooms, with coach-house attached, only one hour's ride from the City by rail, in a pleasant location; rent until April next, $800. Also, a cottage, with nine rooms and stable, $350. Address Box No. 2,495 New-York City Post-office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, STORE NO. 17 Union Hotel, Saratoga; two fronts, on Washington-st. and arcade of the hotel. Inquire of LELAND BROS., Saratoga, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FARM-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, to let cheap; fine orchards and gardens, plenty of fruit and shade; three hours by New-Haven cars. Inquire at WILD'S coffee warehouse, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st., New-York, or to E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the genteel dwelling No. 108 Ryerson-st., between De Kalb and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn; good neighborhood; City and country combined. Apply to owner on premises daily.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts., one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business, or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT Fordham, on the hill, 7 minutes' walk from station; house contains 13 rooms; carriage-house, and one acre of ground; or would sell; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE TO RENT on the sea, well situated; furnished or unfurnished; possession within a week. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WALTON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses—Staten Island, Yonkers, Stamford, &c.; furnished in New-York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, EN SUITE. ALL THE modern conveniencies, adapted for millinary or tailoring, or will be rented singly on very moderate terms. No. 726 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house near Chappaqua, Westchester County, 33 miles from the City; price $300 for the season. Inquire of EFFINGHAM COOK, No. 134 Duane-st.

TO A NEAT RESPONSIBLE FAMILY A commodious residence, (12 rooms,) with abundance of choice fruit, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; rent $550. Inquire of W. NEWTON, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, or No. 22 Kent-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE IN ELIZabeth, N. J., containing nine rooms; three-quarters of an acre of land attached. Inquire of J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF TWO or three elegant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 40 East 14th-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND workshop in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the basement store.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ELEGANTly furnished in a first-class house. Apply at No. 48 Lexington-av.

NO. 25 BOND-ST.—SEVERAL FLOORS TO let. Apply from 2 to 3, No. 27 Bond-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—ONE OF A SUITE pleasantly located at No. 104 Broadway, third floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts.; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.; Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st, one hundred feet. (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK May 15, 1867.

W. V. MCDANIEL, Referee.

N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

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FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. B. FOULDS, No. 80 John-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE AND 20 ACRES of land admirably located on the Jacksonville Pike, one mile from depot; a fine lawn and flower garden surround the house, which is of modern build, and will compare favorably with first-class City residences in finish; has nine bedrooms, parlor, library, dining-room, two kitchens, halls, water closet, furnace, &c., &c.; outbuildings large and complete; icehouse filled; propagating-house 50 feet long, with hot water tanks and plant-house same length. The entire place, excepting ornamental grounds, is covered with the finest of fruit, consisting of Lawton blackberries, Philadelphia raspberries, strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, peaches, pears, plums, apples, quinces and cherries. A large asparagus bed in connection with the kitchen garden. A fine stream of water runs through the grounds. Price $15,000. ROBERT S. INNES, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY—THE CHEAPest land and as good a location as in the State for a manufacturing company; convenient to New-York and Philadelphia by navigation and railroads. There is a 100-horse water power, and a farm of 300 acres, with a good vessel landing; there is adjoining 6,000 acres of land, improved and unimproved, partly well timbered; will be sold together or in separate tracts; will exchange in part for City property. For full particulars, apply to principal owner, WM. McK., No. 27 Tompkins-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad: house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN Union County, New-Jersey, three miles from Elizabeth City, on the road to Springfield, containing 115 acres of good land. Crops all in; good house and barns, 16 cows and 3 horses. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 4 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, contains 125 acres and water grant. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM OF 125 ACRES, 2½ MILES from Jamaica or Flushing, in a high state of cultivation; buildings large, and all kinds.

GEO. SKIDMORE,
No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO PLACES ON STATEN ISLand, $4,000 and $7,000; three cottages in Newport, $3,000 and $5,000; brown-stone house and stable in Yorkville, $15,500. HUBERT & PATTISON, No. 678 Broadway.

SPLENDID VILLA LOT FOR SALE—IN Passaic, N. J., comprising ten city lots on the northeast corner of the two principal avenues, the most magnificent site for a villa in Passaic. Inquire of GEO. ADAMS, No. 98 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 8 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

CHOICE WESTERN LANDS TO EX- CHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Farms in New-Jersey to exchange. Melodeon and a piano wanted. Call on JAQUES, No. 298 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE FURNISHED, A beautiful new cottage, twelve rooms; stable for four horses; situated near the Ocean; possession immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS FOR THIS DAY ONLY.—FOR sale, to let or exchange, two desirable places near the Sound, two minutes from steamboat landing. Inquire of W. WOOD, at No. 134 8th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT OLDHAM, N. J.; inland mountain air and scenery; a complete change; very healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from City via Erie Road; 16 trains daily to Paterson; situation 1½ miles north of depot; stage communicates; stabling for horses and carriages; only a limited number taken. Address Mrs. BAILEY, care M. H. Chapin & Co., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL LANDING, on the Hudson. The Knoll House having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, will open for boarders about June 15. Fine river and mountain views from all parts of the grounds. Accommodations for horses and carriages. JACOB COCKS. Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st., and Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—Forty minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72, (new number, West 19th-st.)

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RES- IDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, occupying a new house, delightfully situated on Highland-av., four minutes' walk from Valley Station, Orange, N. J., can offer attractive rooms and good board to a family of four adults, or to two couples without children; time from New-York, one hour: eight trains daily, each way. Address Box No. 4,748 Post-office, New-York.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and two gentlemen rooming together can find board at Bergen Point, New-Jersey, second house east of the hotel, but two minutes' walk from the boat, and fifteen from the cars; steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves foot of Cedar-st. at 11½ A. M.; cars of the New-Jersey Central, foot of Liberty-st., almost every hour.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE on the line of the Erie Railroad, at New-Hampton, Orange County, three hours' ride from New-York; hunting, boating, fishing, &c., &c.; plenty of milk and vegetables; only a few boarders taken; price moderate. For particulars, address Capt. J. D. W., New-Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

A FEW DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at New-Brighton, S. I.; house beautifully situated; pleasant grounds; fine water view, and five minutes' walk from landing; advantages of City and country admirably combined. Address S., Box No. 1,570 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in the pleasant village of Hackensack, one hour from the City and three minutes from depot; location unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty and scenery. Address S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARD AT TERRACE COTTAGE, THREE miles below West Point; one of the most beautiful locations in the Highlands; suites of rooms connected. Apply for particulars at Room No. 1, No. 88 Wall-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH the best board, can be had in a private family on Staten Island; perfectly healthy location, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 78 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH FOUR BEDrooms and parlor for the Summer in a private family; not over two hours from the City, and near the water for bathing. Address Box No. 2,461 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—MOST delightful location; lake and mountain scenery; excellent fishing and bathing; distance nine hours from the City. Terms $10 per week. Apply at No. 3 Pagoda-place, 120th-st., near East River, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED. THREE OR FOUR parties can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family at Bloomingdale; house overlooking the Hudson; nice grounds and good stable; terms moderate. Address C., Box No. 67 Times Office.

A FEW MORE PERSONS CAN BE AC- commodated at the Analomink House, near the Delaware Water Gap. Apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn. P. S.—Post-office in the house. No bar.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN FIND A pleasant home in a private family at Ludlow, Vt.; good scenery and pleasant drives. Inquire or address M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of four (two rooms) in a private family, within 20 miles of City. New-Jersey Railroad preferred. Address Mr. E., Box No. 719 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had for the Summer. Address F. B. LEWIS, Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.—THANKful for past favors, and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain-pipes, drain-tiles, trees shrubs, and all other material of the proper size, kinds and quality required. OTIS CHICKERING,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation where she can assist with the light housework of the family and sew; understands all kinds of family sewing; where she would have a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 23 West 34th-st., sixth house west of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or would like to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 16th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing; can give four years' reference as waitress; understands her duty in marked that it teaches the same sanitary lesson which either situation. No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the confectioner's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid; is a good sewer; can embroider and do fine washing; is a first-class waitress; is fully competent for either; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid: understands cutting and fitting for children; has two year's City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN A situation as wet nurse; her baby is four weeks old; has no objection to make herself useful; is a first-class seamstress; can furnish the best of references; no objection to travel. Call at No. 366 West 38th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country a short distance; the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged girl to take care of milk and butter, and can make good bread; understands her business; wants to go to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid or parlor maid; a nice country family preferred; good City reference. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY RESPECTable girl, a situation in a small private family as a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUation as housekeeper, either in a private family or a hotel; is accustomed to the care of a house and servants. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as good cook, is an excellent baker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; have good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT PERson a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby; would go in the country or travel with a lady; best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, an engagement to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call for a week at No. 492 8th-av., corner of 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A person who understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, baking of bread, getting up her own dinners; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 23 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on a sewing-machine; has City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 72 West 10th-st., one door from 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH FIRST-CLASS cook, who is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts, game, soups, &c., a situation either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress and is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 365 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to do the washing and ironing for a small family, or housework for a small family. Inquire at No. 197 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of first-class servants for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, City or country, of all nations; excellent cooks, nurses, chamberwork, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing if needed; four and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and sewer, or chamberwork and waiting, in the City or country; has three years' City references; is neat and smart about her work. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. No. 150 West 18th-st.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER-HOUSE OR COUNtry hotel, a situation as meat and pastry cook, or would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman as nurse; has the best City references; no objections to the country; or would go as first-class cook. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 236 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress. Can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at or address No. 587 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION with a family going to Europe, as nurse; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 130 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn, in store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of a baby, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 426 4th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best reference. Can be seen at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen, a baby to nurse at her own house. Call at No. 503 East 18th-st., second floor, Room No 10, from 10 till 2 o'clock P. M.; good reference given and required.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 164 Laurens, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a thoroughly competent person; is capable of taking entire charge; unexceptionable references given. Address No. 20 East 12d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly knows and loves the care of children; good seamstress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and French embroidress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 85 6th-av., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a little way in the country. Apply at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as plain cook, washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 196 East 17th-st. Can be seen two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; City or country; also a good laundress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 63 49th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one to do general housework; the other to mind children. Apply at No. 133 Crosby-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has City reference. Call at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse to go to the country for the Summer. Apply to No. 319 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Call at No. 235 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls at 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

A LADY AT NO. 31 WEST 24TH-ST. desires a situation in the country for a Protestant girl as nurse to one child not under three years, or as a chambermaid and plain sewer; would wait on the lady and instruct the child if required. Call between 2 and 5 o'clock.

A YOUNG WOMAN GOING TO ENGLAND would like to take care of a baby or invalid lady. Call or address Mrs. C. M. C., Herkimer-st., near Rochester-av. and Hunterfly Road, second house, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do light housework and sew; understands all kinds of family sewing. A comfortable home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 23 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; does up linens in style; or thorough chambermaid and fine washer; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; no objections to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a first-class operator on Grover & Baker's machine, by the day or week. Call at No. 230 Christie-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROtestant cook, who is a good washer, a situation in a private family; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH CHAMBERMAID, who can take the place of nurse, being fond of children, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 151 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of meats and soups; the best City reference furnished. Call at No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE UNderstanding boning and larding; also, a first-class seamstress understanding Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE FOR an excellent girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 33d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for familes, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady, Protestant man as farmer or coachman and gardener; having 20 years' experience as foreman in all its branches, is competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address for two days, W. P., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN a few days landed, as groom and coachman, who will be found most obliging and attentive to his business; he also can help to wait at table if required, which he would, and make himself useful at anything. Address COACHMAN, No. 321 3d-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single, steady, sober man, who thoroughly understands both in their various branches; is obliging and willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who understands his business perfectly; is willing to make himself generally useful; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly willing and obliging; can give good City reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, (English,) of experience in the care of greenhouses, hothouses, graperies, &c.; has good recommendations as to ability and character. Apply to GARDENER, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, or at Smith's, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN: IS a first-class groom and driver; can milk; is willing and obliging; can take hold of any kind of work around a gentleman's place; country preferred; satisfactory reference from last employer; can see him at any time. Address T. S., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed a situation as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself useful; has excellent references from gentlemen in the old country. Apply No. 110 Chrystie-st., New-York City, JAMES HANNIN.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or gardener, in city or country; wishes a house for his wife and one child; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. F., Box, No. 197 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the taking care of horses, and is a careful driver; best of references will be given. Inquire at MCNICOLS' stables, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has five years' experience, and can furnish the best of reference, and will go to the country if required. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; willing and obliging, with good City reference. Any gentleman having a good place to dispose of, and wanting a good man, will address THOS. McEVOY, No. 380 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man that understands his business in doors and out, the laying out of new places and drainage; best of reference. Can be seen by addressing a note to J. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from his last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address H. L., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, 18 years of age, to learn the plumbing trade; served eighteen months; good City reference. Address F. H. S., Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or footman; will be found willing and obliging; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last place. Address A. N., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; good City and country references. Call or address M., 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN, A situation; understands his business; best of references. Call or address No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as coachman; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at his former employer's, No. 114 5th-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a Protestant coachman and groom; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter; one who understands his business perfectly, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address WALTER, No. 321 3d-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a first-class groom. Can be seen at his present place, No. 128 West 20th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; both willing and obliging; has first-class references. Address P. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Address COACHMAN, 69 West 28th-st.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER DE- SIRES evening employment; compensation moderate. Address G. T., Box No. 145 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS housekeeper and governess is wanted in a family living in Connecticut; a woman of culture and energy, who can relieve instead of increasing the cares of an invalid lady, will be reasonably compensated and insured a permanent and pleasant home. Address, with references and particulars, F. W. B., Box No. 1,596 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—500 CANVASSERS; ALSO, AGENTS in every city in the United States, to sell the Patent Fly and Mosquito Bar for windows and doors; from $5 to $50 can be made daily. This is no humbug. Call on or address E. H. NEYMAUN, No. 38 Dey-st., upstairs. Post-office Box No. 6,165.

WIDE-AWAKE MEN MAKE MONEY selling KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER. The Press all speak in the highest terms of this valuable Work. All business men need it. Has no competition. Price only $3.

T. D. KELLOGG, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AT TARrytown, on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from New-York. One who sews neatly and has good references may apply this day, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 40 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TO GO TO THE country as child's nurse; none but a competent person need apply. Call on Thursday morning, at No. 3 North Washington-square.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small private family; must understand her business, and have City references. Apply at No. 148 West 84th-st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN IN A VERY small family; a good home. Apply at No. 1,337 Broadway, near 37th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20[illegible] IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 8
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	June 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI	May 29
ALEPPO	June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency;
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY	June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY	June 8
VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY	July 6

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	June 15
CHICAGO	June 29
MANHATTAN	July 13

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY	June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY	June 15
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON	SATURDAY	June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY	June 29

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. SEARS,
on WEDNESDAY, June 12,
from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.
Apply to HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday,	June 8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday,	June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday,	July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday,	July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday,	August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$25
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.
THE MAGNIFICIENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

having been elegantly refitted, is now at her berth at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Applications for the few remaing state-rooms must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY,	June 6
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY,	June 13
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY,	June 30

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on June 15.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON—CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED—The Florida ports and the South and Southwest—One of the favorite steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest; freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—Steamer MASSASOIT. Apply to T. LOOKYER & CO., No. 189 South-st., up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 18, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th.... 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.... 7 A. M.
Friday, 7th.... 7½ A. M.	Thursday, 6th.... 11 A. M.
Saturday, 8th.... 11 A. M.	Friday, 7th.... 11 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Change of time of departure of trains.
On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867 (until further notice,) trains will leave, viz:
FOR PHILADELPHIA,

At 7 A. M. via Kensington, fare	$3 00
At 8:40 A. M., via West Philadelphia, fare, including that of connecting road	3 25
At 12 M., via West Philadelphia; fare, including that of connecting road	3 25
At 1 P. M., via Camden, fare	2 25
At 4:30 P. M., via Camden, fare	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Kensington, fare	3 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington, fare	3 00

The 10 A. M. line will be discontinued.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, THE SOUTH AND WEST,
trains will leave at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendant.
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:

7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suite of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

YONKERS.—A very desirable and handsome country seat on Palisade and Glenwood avs. and Park-st. House is frame, two-stories, 39 by about 45 feet, and contains about ten rooms in good order, and has water, gas, water-closets, furnace and range. Grounds 100x436 feet, well laid out, garden planted; new brick stable all ready for immediate occupancy. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.
On TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 2[illegible]th-st., all the costly furniture, &c., in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb chandeliers, real bronze and Ormolu, imported from Paris; brackets do., bronze clock and large vases, centre, pier and mantel glasses; richly carved rosewood centre tables, parlor suite, rosewood covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood music stand, GRAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 7 octaves, nearly new; FINE OIL PAINTINGS; satin brocade and lace window curtains; card tables, lined with satinwood, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, chairs, and couch, covered in morocco, green cloth; embroidered curtains, pier glass, chiffonier, black walnut; china and glass.

LIBRARY—Carved black walnut tables, bookcases, cabinet, chairs, &c., to match.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, armoire a glace, mattresses, pillows, &c.; black walnut suites, wardrobes, couches, and chairs, covered in reps, and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue; all of which is of the best class.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE SADDLE-HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, AT THE PRIVATE STABLES OF HON. GEO. BANCROFT.
On FRIDAY MORNING, June 7, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stables, No. 37 West 21st-st., A VERY VALUABLE MAHOGANY BAY SADDLE-HORSE, 16½ hands, eight or nine years old, perfectly sound, and kind and gentle.
A CALESCHE, a COUPE, with pole and shafts; set double harness, set single do., saddle, blanket, sheets, mats, robes, &c., property of the above gentleman, leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 6, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, E. R.:
1,440 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,720 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of schooner *Polly Pinkham*, from Palermo.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,
2,000 Uniform Coats,
350 Great Coats,
1,000 Sack Coats,
1,500 Trowsers,
600 pairs Stockings,
110 Hats,
380 Great-Coat Straps,
100 pairs Leggings,
1,150 Knapsacks,

2,800 Tent Poles,
399 Tent Stoves,
30,000 pound Common Tents,
25,000 pound Wall Tents,
20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
A lot of Brass articles,
100 Bedsacks,
1,500 Tent Pins,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Desirable factory property on the north side of 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers. The lot is 20x100 feet 5 inches, the building 21x70, three-story brick, heated with steam, well-lighted, and water throughout; twelve-horse power steam engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, &c.; all complete and in perfect running order; 11 lathes and 5 iron vises, with full and complete sets of tools, turning tools, saws, &c., &c.; 1 large power-lathe, complete and perfect in every particular; machine-shop, 1 forge, and room for casting, with machinist's tools, &c. Maps and plans of building, and particulars, at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany, marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; hair mattresses, bedding, mirrors, china, rich vases, fancy goods, clocks, &c.; also velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 26 Cedar-st.
AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues at sale.
N. B.—At private sale rockaway carriage and harness.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

NOTICE.—The jury lists for the coming legal year are now being made. Persons who have recently become exempt are requested to call here and file such exemption.

All persons summoned as jurors, who claim to be exempt, either temporarily or permanently, must bring the summons (and any evidence of exemption) to this office, instead of going to the Court. It is not sufficient to send by post. If the party cannot come, some relative or friend must appear who can swear to the facts in the case.

Those who are not exempt must appear at court in person and answer to the Judge on the day notified, or, if unavoidably absent on that day, at the earliest day thereafter of the month or term.

All liable jurors serving even one brief term in any Court will receive the longest immunity possible. The term of service is much easier and shorter than in former years, comprising generally but a few days. It is the duty of every reputable citizen to serve promptly and cheerfully. Those who endeavor to evade both serving and paying the moderate fine imposed, will continue to be drawn and will be invariably subjected to the fullest amount of fine and service.

All good citizens will assist the course of law and justice, and also render their own service easier, by sending in the names of any liable persons they may know who do not serve; by reporting any attempt at evasion, concealment, fraud or bribery in connection with jury service; and otherwise facilitating the exertions of the Commissioner to obtain jurors.

Attempting to procure illegal excuses, keeping the summons from the party notified, or destroying such notices, are punishable offences; and refusing correct information to the Commissioner or his assistants, or making false statements, are misdemeanors which will be prosecuted criminally.

Persons are "duly served" when the summons is left at their residence or place of business with a relative, servant, partner, clerk, or other person connected with or employed by them.

In accordance with the Militia Law, the commandants of companies are hereby notified to report to me, whenever occasion requires, the names of all delinquents, who will thereupon be compelled to serve as jurors. A correct roster of each company shall also be sent to this office at once. Those now summoned who are temporarily exempt by reason of present military service, must bring their certificates filled up and properly certified.

Slight ailments or complaints are not sufficient grounds for exemption. Only severe and permanent diseases, which incapacitate the person summoned, will be considered, and then a certificate from a responsible physician is required.

All claims for exemption, excuses for non-attendance at Court, and applications for remissions of fines, must be made to the Commissioner at this office, and nowhere else. No person has any right to interfere with the fines, which can be remitted by the Commissioner only, who will require in every case a proper and legal excuse.

Persons summoned or fined will obtain information and receive courteous attention at this office any week day between the hours of 9 and 4. The intervention of lawyers, officials or other parties is not required.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors,
City and County of New-York.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:
Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,
Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair-cutting. Studio for the manipulation of hair, whiskers, shampooing and dyeing, No. 95 Duane-st. Hair Dye 50 cents a box; best in use.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6,
with the following artists:

Mme. Carmelina Poch, soprano; Sig. Baragli, tenor; Sig. Bellini, baritone; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Piano; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist; Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Conductor....Mr. CARL BERGMAN

PROGRAMME.
1. Symphonie Eroica, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55....Beethoven
  1. Allegro con brio.
  2. Marcia funebre. Adagio assai.
  3. Scherzo. Allegro assai.
  4. Finale. Allegro Molto. Poco Andante.
  Orchestra.
2. Romanza—From "Don Sebastian"....Donizetti
  Signor Bellini.
3. Grand Concerto for Violin....Beethoven
  Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
4. Grand Aria—"Macbeth"....Verdi
  Mme. Carmelina Poch.
5. Grand Concerto for Piano, in F minor, Op. 16....Henselt
  A—Allegro pathetico. B—Larghetto e largo.
  C—Allegro agitato.
  Mr. J. N. Pattison.
6. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," Don Giovanni....Mozart
  Signor Baragli.
7. Solo for Organ—Tema and variations in A....Hesse
  Mr. G. W. Morgan
8. Trio—"I' Lombardi"....Verdi
  With violin obligato, by Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
  Mme. Poch, Signor Baragli and Sig. Bellini.
9. Overture to "William Tell"....Rossini
  Orchestra.

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
FRIDAY, June 7—Oratorio of Elijah.
SATURDAY, June 8—Matinee—Miscellaneous Concert.
SATURDAY, June 8—Evening—Orchestral and Military Concert.
SUNDAY, June 9—Grand Sunday Concert.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
SATURDAY, June 8, 1867.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
LES AVOCATS.
Comedy, in three acts, by Dumanoir and Clairville.
AMOUREUX DE LA BOURGEOISE.
Vaudeville, in one act, by Sirandui.
Ticket office at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 1ST JULY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows: Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; (and Pictou at Boston Yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17 Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:
BOSTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.
NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.
NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29.
PENSACOLA.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C.—300 tons of coal, 800 cords of wood.
At Portsmouth, N. H.—125 tons of coal, 220 cords of wood.
At Charlestown, Mass.—170 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y.—350 tons of coal, 60 cords of wood.
At Philadelphia, Penn.—125 tons of coal, 80 cords of wood.
At Gosport, Va.—100 tons of coal, 90 cords of wood.
At Pensacola, Fla.—125 cords of wood.
At Mound City, Ill.—100 tons of coal, 20 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned,
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 15th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:
4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of
50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May [illegible], 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
The dashing Dramatic Equestrienne,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
in the Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
The wild horse, personated by the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
On exhibition at all hours,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST WEEK
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THURSDAY, June 6, FRIDAY, June 7,
and SATURDAY, June 8,
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
The Summer season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
by the fourth annual engagement of the popular comedian
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in his celebrated characters of
TIM O'BRIEN in the IRISH EMIGRANT,
and as
HANDY ANDY in the Drama of that name.
In active preparation, and will shortly be produced,
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES,
in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will appear.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! The new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
First appearance of
MR. HARRY BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST and COMIC IMITATOR.
Somebody's Coat, Fanny Bloomer, There's Where the Laugh Comes In, and the IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, in new features.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNICS.
BUENA RIDGE GROVE, Motthaven, N. Y., will be let this season for picnics. To secure the choice of days, apply early to office of Steel Works, Mott Haven.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The first anniversary of Duane Lodge No. 60 I. O. of G. T., will be held in the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., THIS EVENING, (Thursday, 6th inst.,) commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. INSKIP, Hon. CHAS. T. MILLS, and other interesting exercises may be expected.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IN Union-square will positively close on the 10th inst. Those who desire to view a most beautiful and charming exhibition, and aid a noble charity in erecting a home for destitute children, should hasten to visit the fair. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MEETING for June will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
SALEM H. WALES, Recording Secretary.

THE TURF.

DEXTER AND LADY THORN.

The second great match between these celebrated horses will be trotted at the Fashion Course, L. I., on FRIDAY, June 7.

The race is mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for $2,000. As *Lady Thorn* is admitted to be an extraordinary mare to wagon, a better trot than has ever taken place heretofore may be confidently expected.

The start will be at 3 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. ferry every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.; also boats from 92d-st. to Astoria, and stages from thence to the course. The course can also be reached by crossing 23d-st. and 10th-st. ferries.

Ample police arrangements for the preservation of good order on the track. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

GREAT RACE ON FRIDAY—FASHION COURSE.—Astoria Ferry from foot of 92d-st., will run two boats. Ample provision made for a large travel without disorder or detention.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., cures Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days; all hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 199 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 6,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 8,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Fifth week of the youthful talented and vivacious
SOPHIA, IRENE and JENNIE,
supported by a complete burlesque company.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
3d, 4th and 5th,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
AND ALADDIN.
THURSDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admission 75 cents.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.
In active preparation, a new local
BURLESQUE ON FAUST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.

Admission	$1 00	Family Circle	50
Reserved Seats	$1 50	Boxes	$8 00 and $15 00

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
when the admission will be $1 to all parts of the house.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance to commence at 2.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE at the Brooklyn Academy on FRIDAY, June 7, at 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.
EAST LYNNE THREE MORE NIGHTS ONLY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
Last nights of her great dual character
LADY ISABEL AND MME. VINE.
SATURDAY—At 1½, by request, ONE MORE and the LAST EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor....Mr. W. B. Freligh
Third and fourth nights of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.
Drama in four parts, LAGARDERE.
Mr. J. B. Studley....as....Lagardere
Drama in three acts, VISION OF THE DEAD.
Saturday—The tragedian, Mr. JAMES HOLLOWAY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
I tell U our JAPS X L. U C and judge.
I tell U our LEON X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our FUN X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our OPERA X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our BILL X Ls. U C and judge.
To insure good seats, secure in advance.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
CELEBRATED GEORGIA MINSTRELS,
GENUINE NEGROES.
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
806 BROADWAY, 806.
Every Evening.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Every night at 8 o'clock; Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. After an unprecedented run of nearly six months, this finest Moving Panorama in the world will close June 15, 1867. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
ROBT. J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GERARD WILLET, President. WM. KRAFT, Treasurer.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V. P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
DR. F. BOND. DR. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

JARDINE & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS, have removed to their new manufactory in 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale, with every improvement.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS' FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Annual Commencement of this College will be held in the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.
Graduates and former Teachers and Professors of the Institution, can obtain cards of invitation to the Commencement, and to the Reception in the evening, by applying personally or by letter at the College, No. 489 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., Pres't.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the [illegible] of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence Aug. 1[illegible]. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture, by Prof. FARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School of Paris, teachers' school, daily at house, from 2 to 3, 27 Bond-st.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,183 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, having a thorough knowledge of the French language, would like to find a few pupils. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a young girl who speaks German and English. Apply at Mr. [illegible]HELSTEIN'S, No. 862 Broadway.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Restaurants—First Circle—The Machinery Department and What Various Nations Exhibit—An American Army Wagon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 24, 1867.

We have looked hastily at the fanciful park; one has trouble to tear himself away from it. But its charms must not keep us from looking also at the inside of the great Exhibition. At any rate, the park is constantly undergoing change, and we will have occasion to make return excursions there.

But before entering the palace we must say a word about the restaurants which surround it and form the outer circle of the building. You have perhaps read much about these eating-houses, because much has been said about them. They pretend to represent the gastronomical tastes and the peculiarities of cooking of the various countries. They occupy double the space allotted to the fine arts, which is considered as a shocking want of respect for the intellect of the visitors; but the restaurants are always full, and that answers the criticism triumphantly. They make money for themselves and for the Exhibition. The amateurs of good living take the restaurants in turn, but, unfortunately, there is no jury on cookery, and we shall therefore never know to what nation belongs the superiority. Certain ones are the most crowded, that is a fact; but then these restaurants appear to be as much an international exhibition of women as of cookery, and it has been remarked that those restaurants which have the handsomest waiter-girls are exactly those which are the most crowded. Certain moralists are alarmed at the increase of these "pretty waiter-girls," and begin to hint at the want of surveillance on the part of the Imperial Commission or of the Police.

THE FIRST CIRCLE.

The first circle within the building—the restaurants open on the outside—is devoted to machinery and to the manufactory *sur place* of many objects of commerce. In the park we have just left all was fanciful, capricious; here we see the triumph of order and of classification. We have here the first of the grand concentric circles, which go on diminishing till they arrive at the central garden, with its, in turn, central pavilion for the crown jewels, the centre of the centre, or, to use an expression of the official *Moniteur*, the umbilicus of the Exhibition.

In this grand outer circle we see more of the power of man than in all the rest of the Exhibition combined. If we enter when this mile of compact machinery is in motion, our ears are struck with such a confused sound of screeching, snorting, grumbling, hurling and bellowing as reminds one of a huge menagerie at feeding hour. Or if we look at the convulsive movements of the machines, their bobbing up and down, and in and out, and to right and left, and around and around, and listen to their shrieking and moaning, we easily recall to mind the concentric circles of DANTE's Inferno, peopled with an army of lazy spirits, transformed into trip hammers, and pistons, and balance-wheels, and eternally condemned in expiation of their besetting sin to this epileptic exercise. Never before was there seen such a collection under one roof of the sublimest efforts of the human brain.

A PROMENADE AMONG THE MACHINES.

Let us walk around this grand, living, noisy circle, and see what there is to attract particular attention. We start in the American department and turn to the left. Our own machines are at work weaving, drilling, printing, pumping, puffing and whistling away, for we have whistles and blowers that will certainly take the medals for noise, and we have pumps that will drown out anybody else—at least anybody else but the English, who are hard to beat in that line.

I ought to say here that the most striking thing in this promenade is the variety of the engines employed to turn the machinery. No two are alike in form, and but few of them are built on the same principle. Some of them are so bizarre in their combinations of cranks and elbows, and cut-offs, as to make even a mathematician idiotic to look at them. There must be a hundred of them, of which France furnishes the majority. If FULTON and WATT could be brought back for a moment, they would certainly not recognize their invention. To us, who are accustomed to the progress in engines, the question forcibly comes up, where is this eccentricity to end?

In turning to the left, we fall into Egypt, and what do we find in her machinery department? Stuffed camels, elephants, laboring men in wax, and plows. All this is good to repose the eyes and ears after the noisy American department.

Next we come to Romania,—who ever heard of Romania before at an exhibition?—and here we find samples of woods, seeds, and marbles, and a handsome sleigh, which looks as if it might have been stolen from the Russians across the frontier.

Next we come to Italy, and here we see some fair machinery for manufacturing purposes, an excellent show of liquors, raw materials, metals, marbles and grains. But there is no novelty, and we can only put on record her good intentions; her strength lies in the Fine Arts Department.

Here is Russia, and the first thing that strikes the eye is a block of superb malachite, six feet long by three thick! There is enough jewelry in it for the trade of Paris for a year. Then we find guns, cannon, fire-engines, liquors, raw materials, models of ships for ice regions, and Yankee inventions of all kinds. The raw materials are the most remarkable feature of this department.

Now we come to Norway and Sweden, and here we find preserved fish, cod-liver oil, nets, fine woods and marbles, and excellent models of fishing-boats.

After this we leap suddenly away into Greece, to find ourselves in the midst of magnificent specimens of broken marble columns and baths—do they represent modern or ancient Greece?—and busts and specimens of architecture for the interior of bath-houses, kitchens, and the like. Poor Greece has fallen back into this second category of art. She once furnished capitols and parthenons, and the decorations of their portals and halls; she now furnishes kitchens and bath-houses!

Here is Portugal and Spain, both poor in machinery, but rich in tobaccos, raw and manufactured; in gilded harness and saddles, in marbles and grains.

But what a change! To whom belong these beautiful cotton-gins, and wool-carders, and weavers, and spinners, and lace machines? We are in Switzerland, but one might easily believe himself in England, the machinery looks so perfect and so serious. The Swiss make a most creditable show of their industry, and rank with the first.

Here is Hungary, and what do you suppose she exhibits? An immense collection of superior plows, borrowed rather from English than from American models. She exhibits also superior grains, wines, and raw materials.

Next in order is naturally Austria. Here we begin to see cropping out that German idea that Germany possesses all the talent of Europe in the manufacture of railroad cars, for as we go along through the German States we find railroad wagons at every step. But good as the Austrian wagons may be, the Prussian wagons are better. Austria exhibits largely in this machinery department, showing especially good scythes, fire engines, telegraphic material, and, to the horror of the visitors, a collection of magnificent iron coffins, richly decorated in gold and silver ornaments and sculpturings!

Wurtemburg has the only important show of printing presses on the German side of the house. They do not exhibit any new feature in construction, except that the boards for the paper are in the richest mahogany, and inlaid with mosaic! The presses look well, and all come from Wurtzburg.

Here we are in Prussia, and in a very serious exhibition. In the first place, we see here more than usual of the very queer engines already spoken of. There is a kind of orgie of that sort of thing. There are also more locomotives and more railroad cars, and, as I said above, they are quite superior—perhaps the best for general convenience on the continent. They cannot be more comfortable, so far as regards upholstery, than the French; but they have more new ideas in them, and more collateral comforts. One thing in particular is to be remarked—the Post-office car carries a network apparatus which operates perfectly for dropping and picking up mail-bags while under full speed. We come now to the famous exhibition of KRUPP, of Essen, on the Rhine, the greatest gun manufacturer in the world. He shows altogether fifteen cannon, of all sizes, the biggest one weighing 100,000 pounds, and throwing a pointed shot of 1,000 pounds. The French artillery people look at this monstrous engine of warfare with astonishment, or I might say with incredulity, for they do not regard it as anything else than a plaything and a caprice of the founders. KRUPP's exhibition is perhaps the most valuable, as regards cannon alone, in the whole exhibition. The English exhibition of shells, balls, powder, and other accessories of the man-killing trade, is the finest. Prussia shows also a fair amount of machinery for manufacturing, she shows some formidable iron-planing and drilling machines, an old fashioned printing-press, which rather astonished us as coming from Protestant and enlightened Prussia, and which would have been better kept at home.

We come next to Belgium—little Belgium—one of the finest machinery exhibitions of the grand circle. But what is the occasion of all this commotion and crowd and noise? The King is coming, and the order has been given—"*Cannonniers à vos pièces!*" And, sure enough, every man is at his place, every machine is in movement, every shuttle is flying, every spindle turning for dear life! What a noise! We think we hear all Belgium at work; and if you know what a busy little country it is you know what that means. But here comes the King and Queen of Belgium and the Emperor and Empress of France. It is the official visit to the Belgian department, and a certain parade attends the visit. The King and Emperor of course are on foot; and here the King is much the tallest, whereas while riding there does not appear to be so much difference. LEOPOLD is too short sitting and NAPOLEON is too short standing, showing that nature did not make the two royal personages a good distribution of legs. The King swings his arms awkwardly in talking like a great awkward country boy, but the quietude of the Emperor brings this movement more into relief. The Queen appears more natural, and is one of the best samples of the Hapsburg family.

A LITTLE BIT OF SENTIMENT.

May a man who has had the misfortune to live many years away from his native country be indulged in a little sentiment? You who have been actors in the exciting years of the civil war, who have been over head and ears in the events of that terrible period, are, it may be, blunted in your susceptibilities, and may not exactly appreciate what I am going to say. But as I walked through the annex of the American department admiring the magnificent samples of agricultural and other implements, I stumbled suddenly upon a plain wagon, all rusty and bruised, but yet solid and capable, and I naturally said to myself, "Why, how could they have been so careless as to leave this old wagon in the Exhibition among these handsome and shiny things?" But as I looked at it closer, I saw to my surprise the following inscription: "This wagon, after making the campaigns of the Potomac, was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, and made the campaigns to Chattanooga, Atlanta, and through with SHERMAN to the sea!" Brave old invalid! I thank the man that sent you here! I thank him for this moment of deep and genuine patriotic emotion. For ten minutes I could not take my eyes from that silent but speaking remnant of the great struggle. Its magnificent neighbors, MCCORMICK's reaper, GRANT's locomotive, STEPHENSON's street car, were all forgotten and no longer dazzled the eyes. The owner of it sent it here to show its superiority of construction; to me it told quite another tale. I could not enter into his motives at all. To him it was a mere machine showing the excellence of his workmanship; to me it was a poem. In its battered sides and rusty irons, I could read the advances and retreats, the long marches, the difficult passes, the swamps, the corduroy roads, the swift-running rivers, the entanglement of the battle-field, the carnage of battle! To me, it told of the sufferings of our brave boys, struggling for the dear old flag; it told of their toilsome marches, of their fatigues, their endurance, their bravery, and finally, of their glorious success! Tough old wagon! How strangely you look in this far distant land, surrounded by the magnificences of all the earth, and passed by with indifference by the crowd as something left by accident in the place you occupy!

MALAKOFF.

Competition of Agricultural Implements—Mowers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 24, 1867.

A very interesting result of the Exposition in one phase of its practical workings took place yesterday at the Emperor's farm at Fouilleuse, when the mowing machines of such nations as had them on exhibition were subjected to their first trial. Fouilleuse is a continuation of St. Cloud—the Summer residence of the Emperor—and about ten or twelve miles from Paris. The farm is extensive (and, indeed, if it cost us nothing, would we not also have it extensive in America or any other place) and comprises several varieties of soil. The field devoted to this experiment was about fifty acres in extent, lying and swaying on the flattened crest of a hill from which Paris could be mapped out by the least attentive eye, and the surrounding suburbs discerned in all their picturesque beauty. The environs of Paris are certainly beautiful. Masses of forest trees, contrasted in color and form, greet the eye in every direction, nursing and coaxing the most coquettish of villas, which lay nestled in their midst, pouting in flowers. The charm is increased from the fact that beyond the environs of Paris the perspective is nude, barren, swept of all that is umbrageous, and presenting nothing but a naked map of industry, where human meanness even begrudges a hedge. The Emperor's field did not differ materially from any other field, except that it was guarded most zealously by policemen, who kept you off the grass and in the mud; for you must remember that the day was cold and wet, and generally and specifically uncomfortable. To be put in the middle of a field, like a human scarecrow, and kept there for the purposes of agriculture, is at the best of times not cheering. Yesterday it was singularly disagreeable, for the thermometer, after dropping to 34 degrees of Fahrenheit, so encouraged the worst habits of the weather that it actually commenced to snow. Feeling the absurdity of this, it hailed, and then, in a more moderate frame of mind, set to raining and kept at it all day. People who are accustomed to the soil do not care for trifles of this sort. We all felt ourselves accustomed to the soil; even two huge horse soldiers who sat gloomily athwart their steeds, with dripping beavers and the most woe-begone expression of face, seemed to be accustomed to the soil. This, to be sure, is not saying much for the soil. Nor indeed can much be said for it, except that it bore a rather heavy crop of mixed grasses and clover, through which the remains of previous cereals made their vigorous way. The ground was probably selected for its spongy inequalities and the difficulties it presented in the way of artificial mowing. I conclude so, for other trials are to take place on ground which it is stated will be far smoother. It is nothing but proper that the machines should be tested in the most thorough way. The victory will be all the more creditable; the defeat all the less disgraceful.

There were 15 competitors, to each of whom was allotted a strip of land measuring two-thirds of a hectare, or one acre and seven-tenths, according to our measurement. There was hardly a shade of difference in the qualities or defects of these lots. They started with a smooth decline, passed through a hallow, where all the machines got more or less obstructed; then mounted once more and so returned. The machines were ordered to be horsed and in readiness by 11:30, at 11:45 the signal was given, and six sped on their way. Seven were to have started, which would have been half the number actually in the field—one of the exhibitors having failed to procure horses, but there was only six in the first group and eight in the second. It would be vain to describe the excitement that prevailed. On the other side of the channel in England, there were crowds on the downs of Epsom watching with eager eyes the annual struggle for the Derby. They, too, were excited, but how much better to stand here and watch the noble and useful spectacle of human skill contending as to which should be nature's best handmaiden! It was cold, to be sure, but virtue and high moral reflections are always more or less attended with discomfort.

The start was gallant and prompt, but in a very few minutes the inequalities of the ground and the spongy nature of the soil, which in some places resembled a series of ant-hills, had their effect on the knives of the cutting-bar. The drivers who were unaided, jumped from their seats, and freed their machines as rapidly as possible from the obstacles. The task was by no means an easy one. Indeed, it was so difficult that one of the lucky machines—an American—had actually cut six swathes before any of the others had got to the end of one, and the lots being very long, this was at least half the battle. The mower to which I refer was made by WALTER A. WOOD, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., an extensive concern, which has ramifications in England and elsewhere. The machine, I am informed, possesses special merit in the matter of cutting short and close, the knives having a novel inclination downward, which accomplishes its purpose without offering too much obstruction to the easy progress of the bar over the grass. Be this as it may, it certainly stopped less often than any other machine, was more rapidly cleared and cleaned, and did the work cleanly and well. In one hour and thirty-four minutes the lot was shorn, and it was the only lot among the six I have mentioned that *was* shorn, for the others, after struggling in vain, quickly gave up the contest. It was a question, you see, of doing a certain thing in a certain way, and within a given time, and not of mowing, from motives of benevolence, the Emperor's exceedingly uncomfortable field. So, when the vision of the grand prize began to disappear, the patriots also commenced to withdraw, and the French patriots, I grieve to say, left a large part of their field to be mowed. For, albeit they spake loudly to their horses, and whipped them often, and, so to speak, had, rather frequently, their feet upon their native heath, they made but sorry progress.

At 1:30 o'clock the remaining machines were in operation. Out of the number there was but one that completed its work. This was MCCORMICK's, which cleared its lot in two hours and ten minutes. A machine from which something was expected, called the Perry Mower, met with an accident. The horses danced a little too gaily, and the bar for regulating the track was broken off, which does not, I fancy, say a great deal for the quality of the material of which it was composed. Nevertheless, the Perry machine went into the fight, and continued at it until the judges politely but firmly requested it and others to desist. That it has capacity is unquestionable. So also with the Howard machine, made in England on the Hubbard system. Of the Hubbard system itself I am profoundly ignorant. Whether it be planetary or sublunary; whether, indeed, Hubbard be a place, a person or thing, I am densely in the dark. But as a mysterious abstraction I intend to stand by Hubbard. It sounds sly, and gives one a horsey, plowey, rakey air. Moreover, whether a noun, or a theory, the Hubbard is American, and has helped Howard and McCormick,—for this machine is also on the Hubbard system,—to a good position in the contest; the state of which, at this moment, is as follows: Wood, 1; McCormick, 2; Perry, 3; Howard, 4. Now you will perceive at a glance, that all these machines are American, or on the American principle, and will therefore learn with pleasure that they are the only four machines out of the entire fifteen, that are permitted to enter for competition on a new kind of ground. The rest have been distanced; thrown out of opposition by obvious inferiorities. My propensities not being ghoulish, I shall not linger over the bodies of the slain, preferring rather to shout with the victor, and to hasten to the vineyard, there to celebrate the pleasures of peace. But it is touching to reflect, that of fourteen who fought, but four of them survived,—three of them in an exceedingly bad humor. Whilst shedding the silent tear, it may not be inappropriate to say a word or two about the forces that were engaged. America was represented by a solid phalanx of six; England by the same number of representatives,—four of the number being admittedly of American nationality, as far as patents were concerned. The rest were the French patriots to whom I have already referred.

The jury sat in a tent erected on the highest point of the ground, and partook of sandwiches during the greater part of the day. They gave general satisfaction to the exposants. The Press was accommodated with a little French by the *Sergents-de-Ville*, whose liberality in this respect is well known. A collation consisting of cold ham, was also provided in a neighboring cow-shed. The day, indeed, could not have been more completely enjoyable. I am thinking with anxiety—a great deal of anxiety—of the time when I may have to go to Fouilleuse again.

C. B. S.

The Difficulty of Getting Jurors.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in your paper several times a statement to the effect that it is almost impossible to get jurors to serve in our Courts. The cause of the difficulty seems very plain to me. In the New-England States and across the river in New-Jersey they have no trouble. Why? Because they pay their jurors for their services three dollars a day and traveling expenses. The class of men who serve are generally composed of mechanics, who cannot afford to give three or four weeks of their time without any compensation, nor can they afford to pay the fine; consequently, they will shirk the responsibility, if possible, and our Courts are obliged to adjourn. Pay jurors what a laboring man can earn in a day, and I will guarantee the supply will equal the demand.

C. J. O.

Seven of the Alumni of Harvard College, who graduated before the beginning of the present century, are living. They are, Hon. SAMUEL THACHER, of Bangor, class of 1793; Dr. JAMES JACKSON, of Boston, (1796;) Hon. HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, (1797;) Hon. WILLARD HALL, of Delaware; Rev. Dr. H. MOORE, SAMUEL D. PARKER, Esq., (1799,) and Dr. ISAAC LINCOLN, (1800.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday, all the Commissioners being present. Gen. SHALER, in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Committee on Supplies, and adopted:

To the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

The Committee, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of supplying officers and members of the Department with the materials for their uniforms, at cost prices, and of a like color and quality, and who were instructed to report a plan for carrying the same into effect, beg leave to report, that they have given the matter full consideration, and are unanimous in the opinion, that the adoption of the plan would go far to improve the *morale* of the organization, as well as to perfect its appearance, and elevate its character in the eyes of the public.

Your Committee beg leave to suggest that authority be given them to contract with an agent of some responsible American cloth manufactory, and other parties, by which all the materials used in the manufacture of coats, pantaloons, caps, &c., can be purchased at the lowest possible prices, and issued to the officers and men of the Department only at the wholesale cost.

That such material be placed in charge of the person, who is accountable for the supplies of the Department, to be issued only on the order of the President, under such rules and regulations as the Committee on supplies may establish.

J. G. ABBE,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
M. B. WILSON,
Committee on Supplies.

A resolution, providing that all members of the old Volunteer Department in good standing up to the organization of the Metropolitan system be presented with honorable discharges, was adopted.

A communication was read from Fire-Marshal BAKER, stating that the matter of arson against WM. H. BORTON is still under investigation, and will be continued on the 5th inst.; and that the evidence of an incendiary fire was most conclusively made out.

The following communication was received from Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND:

The number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies during the month of May was 35. The total number of fires for the same time was 69. The total number of alarms for the same time was 76.

A recommendation that the first-class steam engine now in use by Engine Company No. 4, be transferred to Engine Company No. 18, and that three new steamers be purchased for Companies Nos. 4, 23 and 31, was referred to Committee on Apparatus.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M.

The Grand Lodge renewed its session at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

On motion of R. W. ROYAL G. MILLARD, the election of Grand officers for the ensuing year was made the special order of business for this morning at 10 A. M.

The Executive Committee of the Masonic Fair presented their report, as follows:

Receipts including donations	$60,517 54
Disbursements	9,635 88
Balance in favor of the Hall and Asylum Fund	$50,881 66

Brother L. V. E. ROBINSON, of Stoney Point, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, During the past year several private schemes, controlled only by their authors and some of them of a character to bring disgrace on the Masonic fraternity, have been promulgated in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge discountenances all enterprises in aid of said fund, unless the same are directly under the control of some subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction, or of the officers of the Grand Lodge.

M. W. JOHN LEWIS offered two resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia as sovereign and independent, and welcoming the same into the fraternity of Grand Lodges; also, the Grand Lodge of Montana Territory.

After the appointment of Standing Committees and the transaction of some routine business, the Lodge adjourned to to-day.

The Grand-street Riot—William Newman Held for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon the case of WILLIAM NEWMAN, alleged to have been a participant in the Grand-street riot on the 18th of March last, came up before Justice MANSFIELD at the Essex Market Court, upon the complaint of Capt. HELM, of the Thirteenth Precinct. The chief evidence against NEWMAN is the affidavit of WILLIAMS EDWARDS, living at No. 222 East Thirty-ninth-street, and employed as a butcher at No. 429 Grand-street, who identifies the accused positively as a person he saw actively engaged in the riot brandishing a policeman's club or a club of similar appearance. He also says he saw the accused in the crowd that pursued the policemen when they were driven back, and also that he saw NEWMAN in the midst of a crowd beating some person who was upon the ground. There were other witnesses in Court to corroborate the testimony of EDWARDS, but they were not called.

NEWMAN's account of himself is that he is a native of Ireland, is 26 years of age, is a blacksmith, and lives at the corner of Warren-street and Washington-avenue, in Brooklyn. He denied his guilt, but was held in $2,000 to answer at the July Term General Sessions, WILLIAM CONROY and M. BOYLE becoming his sureties.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FORGED CHECK SWINDLE.—An unknown man called a day or two since at the store of STODDARD, LOSING & Co., No. 84 Chambers-street, and purchased an invoice of goods to the value of $75. He then tendered a check for $571 18 on the Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, which had a forged certification thereon, and was made payable to the order of Mr. BERGEN. This check was received as genuine, and the balance paid the cool operator in current money. The forgery was only discovered yesterday, when the Police were informed of the fact. A. T. CANFIELD, of No. 525 Eighth-avenue, received a check for $11 on the Chatham National Bank, purporting to have been signed by JACOB WEEKS and payable to the order of FRANCIS LEMAINE. These checks are all supposed to emanate from the same person, and the Police are making efforts to catch him, though he has so far successfully eluded their vigilance. Nearly every day fresh complaints multiply against this swindler, though the victims can scarcely be pitied for their incautious and reckless mode of doing business.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the sale and exchange stables of AMOS S. CHAMBERLAIN & SON, No. 143 East Twenty-fourth-street. The flames spread rapidly, and as the stables contained fifty horses, a scene of wild excitement ensued. District Engineer RHODES and ROBERT KING, Foreman of Truck No. 7, rendered themselves conspicuous for the daring manner they went to work in rescuing the affrighted animals stabled in the burning building. So successful were the firemen that only three of the horses were burned, two of them fatally. The loss of the Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN on stock is about $3,000, insured for $1,500 in the Commonwealth. The building is owned by MEAD VALENTINE, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000. Insured.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Union Co-operative Building Society held another meeting last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, for the purpose of discussing and adopting the rules submitted by the Committee. The rules are mainly the same as those in use in the 120 London societies, which are said to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. About half the rules were adopted; the remaining half will be discussed. This evening eighty new members were enrolled, making a total of 500, which completes the limited number of members, representing shares to the amount of $1,200,000. The meeting was exceedingly enthusiastic, and adjourned till this evening at the same time and place.

REVIEW OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—A review of this Brigade, under Gen. J. M. VARIAN, took place yesterday at 3 P. M., at Tompkins-square. The Brigade turned out about 2,500 strong, and included the following regiments: First, (Zouaves,) Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth, (Lafayette Guard.) A number of movements were executed by the Brigade with great skill and precision, after which the several regiments were reviewed by Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, commanding the First Division of the N. G. S. N. Y.

BILLIARDS AT THE CHARITY FAIR.—Messrs. Dudley Kavanagh, Melvin Foster, Mortimer Humphreys, Victor Estephe, T. Flynn, John Montgomery and Henry Eaton will give a billiard tournament this (Thursday) evening upon the table presented to St. Teresa's congregation. The games, which commence at 8 o'clock, are expected to be of a very interesting character.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION CLAUSE.—A meeting to petition the coming Constitutional Convention, to have the property qualification clause stricken from the Constitution, so that all men, without distinction of color, race, or condition, may enjoy the privilege of casting their ballot untrammeled, will be held this evening at Zion Church in Bleecker-street.

BOY DROWNED.—SAMUEL SPENCER, aged 12 years, and residing at No. 134 East Seventeenth-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in the East River, near foot of Sixteenth-street. Three other boys were in the water at the same time, but were rescued. The body was not recovered.

MINOR ITEMS.—The Police report that the building No. 100 Broadway, now in progress of erection, is in a dangerous condition and falling. The Superintendent of Buildings has been notified.... While JOHN MOONEY was driving a kindling-wood truck yesterday through Elizabeth-street he fell before the wheels, and was instantly killed by the wagon passing over his body. The truck belonged to F. SAAS, No. 198 East Thirty-fourth-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest....A fire occurred at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night in the stable of WILLIAM WAKELEY, No. 12 East Thirty-sixth-street, when three horses was suffocated, and causing a damage of $2,300. No insurance....JACOB GREGNER, native of Germany and living at No. 536 East Fourteenth-street, fell from a scaffold on the corner of Ninety-second-street and Third-avenue, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of JOHN MCCARTHY. It appears that deceased was employed in painting a stable at the Lyon Brewery, One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, when the scaffold gave way and MCCARTHY was so severely injured on the head that death ensued in a few minutes. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 32 years of age....ANDREW E. MCGLYNN, of No. 47 West Twenty-ninth-street, entered the stable No. 490 Sixth-avenue yesterday, to collect his rent. He left his pocket-book, containing $75 in money and 18¾ shares of the Social and Steptoe Mining Company, of Nevada, on a desk, since which time it has not been heard of. The Police have been notified. ....Yesterday afternoon HENRY TOMLINSON, aged 19 years, and residing at No. 158 Eldridge-street, was sun-stricken. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, and is reported to be in a dangerous condition....GEORGE DOTY, a negro, aged 21 years, is reported to have escaped from Sing Sing Prison where he was serving out a term of ten years. The convict resided before his incarceration at the corner of West Broadway and Thomas-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. JAMES HALL, residing in North First, near Eighth-street, Eastern District, yesterday forenoon informed the Police that his wife, RACHEL J. HALL, the afternoon previous, eloped with a next door neighbor named GEORGE CUTHBERT. It seems that CUTHBERT was the husband of Mrs. HALL's aunt, and both families were on intimate terms of friendship, frequently exchanging visits. Mr. HALL never suspected that his wife and CUTHBERT entertained any other feelings than common friendship toward each other until after their elopement, when he found a letter, dated Christmas Eve, 1866, addressed to his wife, signed GEORGE, which contained the most extravagant language of guilty love. Mrs. HALL leaves two children, aged respectively 5 and 8 years. She is about 25 years of age, and of ordinary personal appearance. CUTHBERT is represented to be an Englishman by birth, and of good personal appearance. He held the position of Financial Secretary in the Williamsburgh Cigar Makers' Union. His deserted wife seems to be as much astonished at his conduct as was Mr. HALL at the conduct of his wife. The heart-broken woman has a child of about 8 years of age to support. The fugitives left no money behind on which they could lay their hands, and Mrs. HALL took her sewing-machine with her without being observed.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.—The charge of abduction preferred against ABRAHAM SAQUI by the step-mother of Miss ADELAIDE STEWART, of No. 203 First-street, E. D., was partially investigated by Justice DAILEY yesterday morning. The accused denied the charge, and Miss STEWART corroborated his assertion that he only advised her for her own good. The girl expressed herself as grateful for the prisoner's attentions to her, and stated that she was compelled to leave her home in consequence of unkind treatment. The Justice having adjourned the case until 2 P. M., and the complainant not appearing, SAQUI was discharged on his own recognizance. Miss STEWART informed the Justice that she was 15 years of age.

ASSAULT WITH A BRICK.—Yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred between two females, named respectively MARIA FERGUSON and ANN FULBY, at the tenement building No. 165 North Eighth-street, Eastern District. FERGUSON administered a blow with a brick over the right eye of FULBY, inflicting an ugly looking wound, and causing a profuse flow of blood. Mrs. FERGUSON was taken in charge and locked up by Officer MILLS, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, to appear for examination this morning.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of St. Ann's Church was laid yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, at the corner of Livingston and Church streets. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER officiated and made an address. Addresses were also made by Rev. Drs. SCHENCK and LITTLEJOHN. The cost of the edifice will be about $200,000. It is expected that it will be ready for occupation by next Fall.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.—The Committee nominated by Hon. DEMAS BARNES, of the Second Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) to select a candidate for the cadetship at West Point, have decided upon Master GEORGE F. ELLIOTT, of No. 208 Union-street. The grandfather of young ELLIOTT is said to have been one of the martyrs of the Jersey prison-ship during the Revolution.

ILLICIT WHISKY SEIZURE.—At the corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon, Deputy Inspector FRED. COCHEU seized cart No. 5,520, on which were loaded eight barrels of unbranded whisky. It was removed to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house to remain until further orders. The driver of the cart was not detained.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN COURT-STREET.—JOHN RAPP, who was wounded on Monday night by the discharge of a gun in a shooting affray at his house, at the foot of Court-street, is doing well, and will probably recover. The assailant has been committed by Justice DUNNE to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED RIOTER ARRESTED.—WM. NEWMAN, the principal in the riot of St. Patrick's Day, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCGIRR, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, on the charge of being implicated in said riot. Accused was taken to New-York for examination.

THE PLASTERERS.—A meeting of the journeymen plasterers of Brooklyn was held last night at their rooms, No. 22 Court-street, when, after a lengthy discussion, a resolution was passed to strike for eight hours a day on and after June 10. The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, June 6, 1867.—Nos. 25, 17, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

MINOR ITEMS.—JAMES MCCORMICK, a boy, was run over by an express wagon, on the corner of Hudson and Myrtle avenues, on Tuesday, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his home, No. 281 Hudson-avenue....THOMAS DORSEY, while at work in the hold of a vessel at the foot of Amity-street, yesterday, was severely injured in the back by the falling of a shutter. He was conveyed to the Long Island Cottage Hospital....The body of a man was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Conover-street, South Brooklyn. The deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with black side-whiskers, and dressed in gray pantaloons, and red flannel undershirt. The body was taken to the Dead House for identification....JOSEPH MCCANN was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of forging a process of dispossession, or notice to quit certain premises, occupied by Mr. GREGG in Van Brunt-street, near Walcott-street. He was held for a hearing by Justice CORNWELL.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is dull at a partial decline of 50c. ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for No. 1 Spring, $14@$14 50 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $16@$16 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is quiet at $9. WHEAT quiet, with a declining tendency; in the absence of sales we cannot give quotations. CORN is quiet; sales of 1,500 bushels Mixed Western at $1 11. OATS were held at 81c. for round lots of Canadian. BARLEY scarce and inactive. RYE quiet; Canadian held at $1 60. PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₱ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ₱ 50-lb. sacks, bolted. MILL FEED is scarce; SHORTS $32@$35, SHIPSTUFFS $38@$40, and MIDDLINGS $42@$43 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull; Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $4 75 to Newburgh, and $5 to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c., to Albany and Schenectady 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 bushels of Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 951,986 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—40,000 bushels of Corn; 3,040,218 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water at yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 34,000 bushels of Wheat, 551,000 bushels of Corn, 208,000 bushels of Oats, 15,000 bushels of Rye, 65,500 bushels of Peas.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is more active at a decline of 50c.@$1; sales at $9@$12 50 for ordinary to choice Spring Extras. WHEAT has declined 15c.@20c. from yesterday's closing prices; sales of No. 1 at $2 15; No. 2 at $1 97@$2 12, closing nominal at $1 98. CORN has declined 3c.@4c., closing at 94½c.@95c. for No. 1, and 92c. for No. 2. OATS have declined 3c.; there is a fair demand at 63½c.@67c. for No. 2, but closed dull at the inside. RYE is active at a decline of 15c.@20c.; sales at $1 02@$1 15 for No. 1, and $1 for No. 2, closing unsettled at $1 05@$1 08 for No. 1. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 50. LARD is dull at 12c.@12½c. CATTLE are dull at an advance of 15c.@25c. for the best; sales at $8@$9 50 for good to extra shipping. LIVE HOGS are active at $5 70@$6 15 for good to choice smooth. SHEEP are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is dull and in but little inquiry; sales 800 bbls. Spring at about $12 50. WHEAT is entirely neglected. CORN—Buyers are scarce at any price; No. 1 new Mixed Western was offered at $1, with no purchasers. OATS are dull and declining; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Western at about 72c. RYE—No inquiry. BARLEY is quiet; sales 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 15. MESS PORK is unchanged. LARD is unchanged. HIGHWINES are nominally $2 35. FREIGHTS are dull and nominally 11c. on Corn, and 7c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON is firm, but unchanged; sales 1,900 bales Low Middling at 25½c.; receipts, 592 bales. The ascertained stock on hand, taken by actual count, is 95,962 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—No sales, no quotations. FLOUR is very dull, and no settled prices; Superfine, $11 55; Choice Extra, $17 12½@$18. CORN is dull and unchanged; Yellow Mixed, $1 15@$1 20; White is scarce at $1 20@$1 22. OATS are in good demand at 95c.@$1. COFFEE is unchanged. BACON—Shoulders are very scarce at 10c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. LARD is steady and firm; tierce, 13c.@13¼c.; keg, 14¼c.@18c. PORK dull and no sales; quoted at $24@$25. Gold, 136. Sterling, 49@51. New-York sight Exchange ½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON quiet and steady at 28c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE—Rio dull; sales at 15c.@19c. gold, for common to choice. FLOUR dull; prices favor buyers; Howard-street Extra, $12 50@$14. WHEAT—Fair to choice Maryland red, $2 60@$3; receipts and demand light. CORN declined 1c.@2c.; White, $1 07@$1 12 for common to prime; Yellow, $1 14; Mixed Western, $1 06. OATS, 78c.@80c. SUGAR dull and steady; sales at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to good refining. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull; sales, in bond, at 33c.@35c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is dull and nominal; Family, $12 25@$13 for jobbing. WHEAT is dull: No. 2 Winter was offered at $2 50. CORN is dull and nominal at 80c.@83c. in bulk. OATS are dull: No. 1 was offered at 65c.@66c. RYE is unsettled and has nominally declined 15c.@20c.; No. 1 was offered at $1 50. WHISKY is dull at $30@$31c. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK nominally $22 50. BULK MEATS, 8c.@10c. BACON is quiet but unchanged. LARD was held at 12½c.; 12¼c. was offered. BUTTER is dull at 15c.@18c. EGGS 16c.@17c. Gold 136. Buying Exchange steady.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 5.

TOBACCO is heavy, and unchanged. COTTON is dull at 24c. for Middling. WHEAT is dull, and nominally lower; good Fall, $2 50; prime $2 60; choice, $2 75. CORN has declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 90c.@92c. for Mixed and good Yellow, and 93c.@96c. for prime and choice Yellow and White. OATS are steady at 83c.@87c. RYE is declining; sales at $1 35@$1 45. PROVISIONS are steady, but unchanged. LARD is dull and nominal. WHISKY, $2@$2 05.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 5.

Sales of 337 hhds. TOBACCO at full rates, from $2 75@$25 for lugs to good leaf. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $9@$9 75. WHEAT is nominal at $2 25@$2 50. CORN, 90c. for shelled; on the ear, 70c.@75c., in bulk. OATS, 78c.@80c., in bulk. RIO COFFEE active at 23c.@26c. MESS PORK, $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c., packed; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. for kettle rendered. COTTON—Middling, 23¼c. WHISKY nominal, at $2 20, free.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is active; City Double Extras, $11@$11 50; Country do., $10; Extras, $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT is unsettled; No. 1, $2 22; No. 2, $2 12; No. 3, $1 80; rejected, $1 25. OATS are declining; sales at 66c.@67c. for No. 1, and 65c. for No. 2. CORN is dull at 95c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. of Flour, 26,000 bushels of Wheat, 5,500 bushels of Oats, 2,800 bushels of Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. of Flour, 1,000 bushels of Corn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 25½c.; receipts for four days, 2,412 bales; exports, 6,922 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES are nominal. FLOUR is dull; Double Extra, $11 50@$15. CORN is firm at 99c.@$1. OATS are dull at 84c.@86c. PROVISIONS are unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR is flat. WHEAT is declining; White Michigan, $2 75; Amber, $2 60. CORN has declined 5c.@7c.; sales at 95c. for No. 1, and 90c. for No. 2. OATS have declined 1½c.; sales at 72c. for No. 1. RYE is dull. FREIGHTS are dull; 3c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 7c. to Oswego.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON quiet; sales 600 bales; Middling 24c.@24½c.; receipts 12 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON is steady at 24½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 52c. RESIN—Sales at $2 75@$3 50 for low grades.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling 26c.; sales 280 bales; receipts, 676 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON has declined ½c.; sales, 125 bales Middling at 25½c.; receipts, 470 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 5.

COTTON market quiet; sales 150 bales; Middling 25c.; receipts, 26 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE CROWNING LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.—Straws, Panamas, Beavers, &c., &c., are furnished to the sovereigns by KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool*—J. Posey, O. Landreth, Mr. and Mrs. Lieber, Miss Myers, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson and 2 infants, Vancouver's Island; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smith, 2 children, infant and servant, Savannah; H. King, Thos. Beattie, Mrs. Jane Clennell, Mrs. Perkins, J. Fleichmann, P. A. Kneisle, Dr. McGill, D. Newman, New-York; Miss J. Gignoux, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Slatter, A. Rentler, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. W. Ryle, Jr., and son, Paterson; S. Heathorington, R. Hillier, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. N. Lidstone and 3 children, Galveston; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Raymond, New-Jersey; Mrs. C. B. Robinson, Mrs. V. Knudson, J. Sinclair, V. Knudson, Sandwich Islands.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 5—*In steamer St. Laurent from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Baud, Mr. Dubois and family, Mrs. and Miss Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Deitsch, Mr. Grant, W. H. Cownsend, Mr. and Mrs. Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Ed. Weiland, Hanley, T. Rosenthal, John B. Murray, T. Herdelberger, Mr. Valie and family, Mrs. Nott, Mrs. Wales, Ed. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Reinecker, Mr. James and family, D. Bartell, Mr. Tuck and family, Mr. Lurman, Mr. Heydecker, son and servant, Mr. Cutts and family, Miss Vobey, W. S. Walters, C. Hall and Fred Hall, Clement Buding, Mr. Wilmerding, E. Laight, Mr. Mengelbier and lady, Mr. and Miss Vaff, Mr. Schwab, Miss S. Kartch, Sisters St. Signor and St. Sanveur, Sisters Marie des Donleurs and St. Eugenie, Messrs. Pruel and Newmann, Sig. Gottschak, Delpietro and family, Messrs. Pierrett and F. Beck, Miss R. Alerie, Mrs and Miss Noel, T. Barrett, Girandon and lady, Mr. Lepsep and family, Mr. Bondro, Mr. Rolando, Mr. Rabera, H. Anaskase, Mr. Flurscheim, O. A. Serry, Mrs. Marie, Mrs. Lucy Johnson, F. M. Neiler, C. Dorizy and family, Mr. Hassis, Mr. Deigor, Mr. Wolgang, Wind, Schreiber, Neufeld, Gropper, Flaeck, Engelhardt, Scherrer and family, Schaefer, Arend, Weber, Kill, Schwerer and family, Dietsche, Lepsch, Peter, Mr. Schillenger, Mr. Hermann, Mr. Cisenbrann, Mr. Baby, Mr. Brann, Mr. Kammarer, Mr. Bremenkang, Mr. Burgbacker, Mr. Brann, Mr. Klink, Mr. Ketterer, Mr. Tchwend, Mr. Schwarz and family, Mr. Dugdain and family, Mr. Bollin and Mr. Tochin, Mr. Stemegger, Mr. St. Laurent, Messrs. Andre and Bachman, Mr. Edgel and family, Mr. Carl, Mr. Oroder, Mr. Wossbrod, Mr. Simmen, Mr. Schor, Mr. Uchiinger, Mr. Wichtermann, Mr. Gonner, Mr. Candau, Mr. Hengstier and sister, Mr. Buhrer, Mr. Rieger, Mr. David and family, Mr. Stein and family, Mr. Laible, Mr. Berry, Mr. Engst, Mr. Kirstrien & Brother, Mr. Klenk, Mr. Welschinges, Mr. Bechold, Mr. Keller, Mr. Farbach and family, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Otszenberger, Mr. Meyer and family, Mr. Schnepp, Mr. Bosshard, Mr. Horn, Mr. Guber and lady, Mr. Markwater, Mr. Kutten, Mr. Schwazebach, Mr. Langdale, Mr. Lauppi, Mr. Gobel, Mr. Bickel, Mr. Walzer, Mr. Schumacher and family, Mr. Kehl, Mr. Sheppi, Mr. Remgersen, Mr. Cobi, Mr. Wassermann and family, Mr. Jacobi, Mr. Annor, Mr. Ennig, Mr. Lahr, Mr. Burgermeister, Mr. Lohner and sister, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Stocklin, Mr. Gurtler, Mr. Ziegler and family, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Ditter and family, Mr. Roellen, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Kaeter, Mr. Haller, Mr. Yos, Mr. Speck, Mr. Kreuiton, Mr. Anaslender, Mr. Yanch and brother, Mr. Schiender, Mr. Reitz, Mr. Wirsch, Mr. Schneder, Mr. Bulling, Mr. Kongler, Mr. Bauser, Mr. Bihler, Mr. Gruber, Mr. Schneider, Adalbert; Mr. Strittmatter, Mr. Broohon and family, Mr. Penegot, Messrs. Hanager, Faull & Braendel, Messrs. Prudhon & Son, Mr. Toppele, Mr. Munzer, Mr. Wangler and family, Messrs. Metterschmidt and Burger, Wilhelm Wangler, Mr. Bittel, Mr. Brender, Mr. Widman, Mr. Gominosca, Mr. Behn, Layus & Danckenguy, Labaule & Vinaut, Mr. Gunsher, Mr. Fritz, Macqer & Enmerich, Mr. Gruppert, Mr. Wening.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Mrs. J. S. Darrell and child, Mrs. N. J. Outerbridge, Miss Nellie A. Sprague, Mrs. Emilia Dykeman, Mrs. J. P. Darrell, Dr. J. Blevin, G. P. Blevin, C. B. Baillie, J. W. Hill, W. E. Webb, W. H. Jones.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Marshall and boy Wm. Jewett, Miss A. Metcalf, Mrs. M. Driver, Arthur Robinson, Mr. Byrne and lady, and 714 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 28 | Moon sets... 11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, H. Heineken & Palmore; Equator, Mackaney, Boston, Benner & Brown; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, St. John, N. B., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brig E. A. Stevens, Meeken, Baltimore; Maud Potter, (Br.,) Stewart, St. John, N. B., Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Corbett, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Echo, (Br.,) Bent, St. Jago, Cuba, Edmiston Bros.

Schooners M. L. Wedmore, Barnes, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas; Geren Banker, Ellis, Para, Miller & Houghton; S. P. Godwin, Waterbery, Stamford; Niger, Thompson, Providence, Ferguson & Wood; Henry, Dobbin, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocaude, Havre May 23, and Brest 25th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. May 27, lat. 47 50, lon. 18 50, exchanged numbers with Am. ship Mary Gaspen. 28th, lat. 47 7, lon. 26 50, exchanged signals with Am. ship Mary Sparks, bd. W. 31st, lat. 43 40, lon. 43 58, passed a steamer of the National Co., bound E. June 3, lat. 41 5, lon. 65 10, exchanged signals with Am. steamship Atlantic.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 722 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 31, 6 A. M., lat. 42 35, lon. 49 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. June 3, 5 A. M., lat. 41 11, lon. 63 34, passed a square-rigged steamer, bound E. Same day, 11 A. M., lat. 41 3, lon. 64 27, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound E. June 4, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 30, passed ship Victory, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Baltic, Jones, Bremen May 20, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 1,250 passengers to Isaac Taylor. One birth and three deaths on the passage; the last 7 ds. had strong gales, with thick and rainy weather.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana June 1, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Neptune, (Brem.,) Hirdes, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. and 52 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Anderson, London via Newport 45 ds., with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Patten, Liverpool 29 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion.

Bark Keystone, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Wooster, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Meredian, (Brem.,) Senz, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 283 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Brig Mary Stowe, (of Liverpool,) Mienardy, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. May 25, John Sergoning, an apprentice boy, fell overboard while drawing a bucket of water, and was drowned.

Brig Wild Flower, (of Walton, N. S.,) Sanford, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co. May 26, lat. 18 10, lon. 62, saw the deck of a vessel, apparently having been on fire.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 9 ds., with produce and passengers to McColl & Fritn.

Brig Martha, (of Arichat,) Guion, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Kildare, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macumber, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood and coffee to Tenison & Co.

Schr. Clinton, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to John Boyston, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Abby Thaxter, for New-York; schr. Palma, do.; schr. Billy Butts, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda M. Flanagan, (of Philadelphia,) Corson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. J. P. Farland, Avery, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to A. Abbot.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Snell, Lavacca 17 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Barrot, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght. Sld. in co. with schr. W. N. Gesner, for New-York.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Ward, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Albany, for Boston.

BELOW—Schr. Maggie Louisa, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) from Messina 68 ds., with loss of sails.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—Arr. bark Oriental, from Calcutta; Pantse, from Gottenburg; Conquest, from New-Orleans. Below—Ship Joseph Fish, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Arr. steamships Champion and Saragossa, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

B. F. Reed—fishing schr., May 21, lat. 42 54, lon. 51 33.

Charlotte—ship, from Bremen for New-York, May 15, lat. 50, lon. 29.

The following were spoken by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13:

Germania—Pruss. ship, bound W., June 2, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 40.

Sea—brig, from Cow Bay for New-York, June 2, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 40.

Wdsire—bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 2, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Glace Bay, May 21, brig William & Alexander, for New-York in 2 days.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS,
22,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Golden State*,
12,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Geo. Shotton*,
which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
READY MADE AND TO ORDER,
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,
AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN
STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
Opposite 6th-st.

CLOTHING.
H. L. FOSTER & CO.,
NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A superior assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ICE PITCHERS,
TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
FINE CASTORS,
GOBLETS, WAITERS, &c., &c.,
manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 365, June 5, 1867.
4, 51, 38, 18, 5, 31, 61, 34, 48, 3, 65, 50, 23.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 366, June 5, 1867.
28, 22, 8, 19, 39, 4, 59, 31, 76, 52, 6, 25, 45, 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, June 5, 1867.
15, 16, 18, 30, 62, 31, 41, 54, 4, 68, 33, 6, 34.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 290, June 5, 1867.
72, 60, 22, 13, 46, 25, 41, 56, 63, 10, 37, 68, 76, 17.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 172, June 5, 1867.
34, 11, 47, 25, 52, 62, 39, 46, 40, 18, 59, 50, 8.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 173, June 5, 1867.
16, 11, 42, 60, 35, 9, 14, 2, 8, 53, 69, 34.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 182, June 5, 1867.
61, 69, 11, 47, 29, 28, 71, 21, 77, 40, 1, 19, 74.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 183, June 5, 1867.
33, 66, 77, 3, 35, 43, 61, 24, 76, 22, 15, 29.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. Circulars and information furnished.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PATERSON SPRING RACE MEETING.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 6.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles. 1. Zigzag; 2. Citadel; 3. Blackbird; 4. Gen. Williams; 5. Birague; 6. Jack Armstrong.
SECOND RACE—Sequel Stakes, for three year olds, two mile dash. The winner of the Derby to carry five pounds extra. Eleven entries.
THIRD RACE—Premium of $700, three mile heats. 1. Col. McDaniel's b. c. Dazzle; 2. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware.
FOURTH RACE—Consolation Purse $300, mile and a quarter dash. 1. Col. McDaniel's ch. f. Mittie, three years; 2. Dr. Kirwan's ch. g. Reporter, aged; 3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Dot, four years.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

HON. CHARLES T. MILLS WILL DELIVER an oration for the Good Templars, THIS EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts. The public are invited. Admission free.